The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

NO TARIFF CHANGES TO BE MADE.

SIGNIFICANT VOTES BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON SEVERAL MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The action of the Committee of Ways and Means to-day upon several propositions to change the Tariff laws may be regarded as a certain indication that nothing will be done during the present session upon this important question. The bills to change the duties on sugars and steel rails, and the bill of Mr. Morrison proposing a horizontal reduction on a large number of articles of foreign manufacture were each rejected by a vote of 7 to 6. the first vote was taken on the bill of Mr. Gibson, which retains the present rate of duties on sugar, but authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use the polariscope or other scientific tests to determine the saccharine strength. Those voting for this bill were Messrs. Wood, Gibson, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, and Conger, and those voting against it were Messrs. Tucker, Morrison, Phelps, Mills, Carlisle, Frye, and Dunnell. A motion to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the sugar question was then carried by the same vote, and subsequently a motion made by Mr. Gibson to appoint a committee of five to inquire generally into the revenue system and to report at the next session of Congress, was also rejected by 7 to 6. The bill to reduce the rate of duty on steel rails from $28 per ton to $10 was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Gibson, Phelps, Felton, Garfield, Kelley, Conger, and Frye; Nays—Messrs. Wood, Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, and Dunnell.

It is understood that an effort will be made to reconsider the vote by which the sugar question was postponed, but such an effort is not likely to succeed, for the reason that there is an evident disposition on the part of the committee, as well as the House, to avoid all tariff legislation during the present session. There is urgent necessity for legislative action on the sugar question, because the importers of sugars are in a state of uncertainty in regard to existing Treasury regulations touching the importation of that commodity. The Secretary has directed the use of the polariscope in testing centrifugal sugars to determine the rate of duty, which importers declare is unlawful, and all duties are paid under protest. It is alleged that this regulation of the department has seriously deranged the importation of sugar, because of the uncertainty of the rate of duty which will be assessed upon the arrival of cargoes in this country. With a fixed rate, such as is established by the color test, merchants say they can always determine when purchasing sugar in the West Indies what their cargoes will cost them landed at New-York, and as this cannot be done under the polariscope test, the effect of that test is to deter them from importing any but the lowest grade sugars.

SUBJECTS FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL—FOOD ADULTERATION—A SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—During 10 months of the year the navigation of the Ohio River is obstructed at Louisville, Ky., by a natural impediment known as the Rapids or the Falls. In 1825 the Louisville and Portland Canal Company built a canal around these rapids at a cost of over $1,000,000, the United States being an original stockholder to the amount of $233,500. The Government gradually bought the remainder of the stock, with its accrued dividends, until, in 1855, it owned all the shares except $500 worth. In 1874 he Government assumed sole management and control. The canal is the key to the system of navigation from the head waters of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, and over 3,000 boats and barges pass through it each year. The tonnage of these boats in 1879 was nearly 1,000,000 tons. Until 1874 all steam vessels paid 50 cents a ton for the privilege of passage. Since that time the charges have been 10 cents per ton. The entire tonnage dues paid since the opening of the canal, in 1831, have been over $5,500,000. The House Committee on Railroads and Canals have made a favorable report upon a bill for the abolition of all tolls on the canal. Bills and resolutions for the accomplishment of this object have been reported by Congressional committees from time to time since 1834. The present committee report that the bill is in accord with treaties with France and Spain and acts of Congress, which provide for the absolute freedom of the Mississippi River and its tributaries as great national highways, unrestricted by toll, tax, or duty. Acts and official declarations are cited to show that for nearly half a century it has been the desire and interest of the Government to secure the free navigation of the Ohio at this point, and the committee believe that the time has now come to declare the canal free to the whole world.

The bill to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food and drink in the District of Columbia and the Territories, the transportation of such articles from one State to another, and the importation of them from a foreign country, recently reported from the Committee on Manufactures by Mr. Beale, is accompanied by a report in which some interesting cases of adulteration are described. Six packages of coffee in the berry were bought in Baltimore and submitted to the chemist of the Agricultural Bureau. In each package the berries artificially colored outnumbered those which had not been colored, and in some cases the spurious were to the genuine as two to one. The colored berries had been passed through two cylinders, and in this way coated with a compound of chrome, the base of which is lead and bone-black. By this process each berry was given a polished surface and a greenish hue. When the coloring matter was burned and analysed the residue contained chromate of lead, phosphate of calcium, and insoluble sulphate of barium. The committee say that the coloring cylinders are openly erected and used in the mills. The coloring is put on to improve the appearance of the berries and increase their market value. American citizens, in the opinion of the committee, have far surpassed the "Heathen Chinee" in the successful adulteration of tea. Samples of what was called good gunpowder tea in the Washington market were analyzed, and under the microscope this tea seemed to be one-half Prussian blue. In 100 parts only a trace of tea was found. There was only enough tea dust to give a tea odor to the compound. Reference is also made to glucose syrup and oleomargarine, the committee quoting George T. Angell's statement in regard to the latter, that more than 90,000,000 pounds were made in this country in 1878, and that he has discovered in specimens of it fungi, living organisms, and eggs resembling those of the tape-worm. Mr. Angell is also quoted as saying that a Western chemist found chloride of tin, a poison, in 12 out of 14 samples of sugars and syrups, and that a Western sugar-dealer testified that 99 out of 100 barrels of sugar recently sold in Chicago were adulterated. The adulteration of candy by the use of terra alba, a kind of white clay, and of liquors by the use of poisonous drugs, is mentioned. The bill offered in the Forty-fifth Congress proposed to regulate the sale of adulterated articles in the States. Because this exceeded the powers conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, *the bill now reported has* been substituted for it. Its action is limited to the District, the Territories, importation, and commerce between States.

Mr. McMillan introduced in the Senate to-day a bill for the establishment and maintenance of a school of forestry at St. Paul, Minn. In support of the proposed school the Government is called upon to grant 300 sections of the public lands of the State, to be selected by an agent appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Not more than two sections are to be taken from any one township, and the sections selected are not to be mineral lands. The sections are then to be sold, and the proceeds invested in United States or other safe stocks, at not less than 4 per cent. interest. The capital is never to be diminished, and the interest is to be appropriated for the endowment and support of the school which shall give instruction in the science and practice of forestry, as adapted to the climate and soil of the State. Ten per cent. of the interest may be set apart for the purchase of lands for experimental out-stations for tree-culture on prairie lands and forest-culture on timber lands, when such experiments shall be authorized by the Legislature. No part of the fund or interest is to be used in buying, erecting, or repairing the school building, and unless the school is provided with a suitable building and 40 acres of land for experimental timber-culture, within eight years, the grant is to cease. The State must employ at the head of the school a person of known qualifications in the science and practice of forestry, and the tuition is to be free. Pupils are to be admitted from any State. An annual report of the progress of the school and the results of its experiments is to be filed with the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A bill introduced by Mr. Call in the Senate to-day amends the Revised Statutes so that the masters of steam vessels shall pay $10 for a license once in five years.

The House Committee on Commerce will give a hearing to-morrow to the advocates and opponents of various bills intended to secure the abolition of compulsory pilotage. Pilots from Northern and Southern ports and representatives of several maritime exchanges and the Vessel-owners' Association are in the city and will appear before the committee.

A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Bailey, to refund the national debt, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever bonds now outstanding shall become due, to issue bonds in exchange for them bearing 3 per cent. interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 20 years. It also provides for the issuing of $200,000,000 of notes bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, redeemable after 2, and payable in 10 years from date of issue, but prohibits the redemption of more than $40,000,000 of these notes in any one fiscal year. It also amends the law of Feb. 26, 1879, authorizing the issue of certificates of deposits, limiting the amount outstanding at any one time to $50,000,000, fixing the rate of interest thereon at 3 per cent. per annum for one year, after which interest shall cease, and the certificates shall then be convertible, when presented in sums of $50 or over, into 3 per cent. bonds, such as are authorized by the bill. When converted into bonds, the certificates are to be canceled, and destroyed, but the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue new certificates in place of those converted up to the limit of $50,000,000, until the aggregate amount of the bonds authorized by this act and of the certificates combined shall equal the amount of the bonds authorized by the bill. The certificates are not to be sold or converted at less than par.

THE BARGAIN WITH PINCHBACK.

HIS NOMINATION WITHDRAWN BY THE PRESIDENT—A CURIOUS THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE THEREFOR.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The withdrawal by the President of the nomination of ex-Gov. Pinchback, to be Naval Officer at the Port of New-Orleans, has caused even more comment than was occasioned by his nomination. The facts in connection with Pinchback's efforts to secure the Naval Office at New-Orleans have al*ready been published in THE TIMES dispatches.* It was well known that Secretary Sherman promised to appoint Pinchback, and that he went so far as to send his nomination to the President for signature. It was equally well known that the President declined to appoint Pinchback, and that in consequence that gentleman left Washington in a state of great wrath and vowing vengeance against the Administration. It was the knowledge of these facts that caused surprise when Pinchback's name was sent to the Senate last Friday. But the fact that it was sent led to the belief that Secretary Sherman had succeeded in effecting a reconciliation with the ex-Governor, and had made a satisfactory bargain with him in reference to the Chicago Convention. The withdrawal of Pinchback's name, however, has somewhat upset this theory, and considerable curiosity has been manifested to-day to know the cause and significance of this backing and filling by the President and the Secretary.

The explanation made at the White House in reference to the matter is substantially as follows: It is customary for the heads of departments to make out nominations and send them to the President. While this is an indication of the preference of the head of the department sending the nomination, it does not follow that such nomination will receive Executive approval. In Pinchback's case the nomination was laid aside, but, unfortunately, after the President had determined not to appoint Pinchback, the paper containing his name was not destroyed, and somehow got mixed with other nominations in the President's drawer awaiting signature. When these nominations were laid before the President on Friday last for signature, that of Pinchback being among them, inadvertently received the Executive approval and was carried to the Senate by Mr. Pruyden, one of the President's secretaries. The mistake was discovered on Friday evening, after the Senate had adjourned. On Friday night, Mr. Rogers, by direction of the President, sent Mr. Lewis a telegram informing him that he was not to be removed and that Pinchback's nomination was a mistake.

There is, however, another history told of this affair. Mr. Sherman had promised Pinchback to have his name sent to the Senate, and that gentleman was so elated over his success that he rushed to the telegraph office and communicated the glad tidings to his friends at New-Orleans, who caused the same to be published in the papers of that city. This announcement induced Louis Kennare, Deputy Naval Officer, and Mr. Dumont, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to send protests by telegraph to the President and Secretary Sherman against the removal of Lewis, and to follow them in person by fast trains to Washington. These gentlemen saw the President immediately following their arrival, and received a promise from him that Lewis should not be removed. Pinchback learned of this before his departure from Washington, and called upon Secretary Sherman, as described in a former dispatch to THE TIMES, and threatened, unless he fulfilled his promise to have his [Pinchback's] name sent to the Senate, he would return at once to New-Orleans and use his influence against the Secretary for the Chicago Convention. Pinchback left here under the belief that Mr. Sherman had deceived him, and had not, in fact, sent his nomination to the President, and it is just here, according to report, that Mr. Sherman's ingenuity is made apparent. If Pinchback's name could be sent to the Senate Mr. Sherman's word would be made good, even if the President afterward withdrew the nomination, and if it should be withdrawn, the act would be the President's, and Mr. Pinchback would be convinced that the Secretary having acted in good faith and carried out his part of the contract, he [Pinchback] should perform his and work for Sherman's nomination at Chicago. Those who accept this history of the affair express the belief that the President was induced to send Mr. Pinchback's name to the Senate in order to relieve Secretary Sherman from the embarrassing position in which he was placed by his promise to Pinchback, and for the purpose of convincing that gentleman that the Secretary did all that was possible for him to do to place Pinchback in possession of the Naval Office at New-Orleans.

ASSAILING GEN. PORTER'S CLAIMS.

SENATOR LOGAN BEGINS A LONG ARGUMENT AGAINST THE RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The debate upon the Fitz John Porter bill was continued in the Senate to-day by Gen. Logan, who spoke for two hours, but did not complete his argument. The galleries were crowded with visitors, and Gen. Logan's address secured the undivided attention of the Senate. In that part of the gallery reserved for the guests of Senators, surrounded by ladies, sat Gen. Fitz John Porter, a quiet man of soldierly bearing, whose pale and immovable face betrayed none of the emotion which he must have felt while his claims were undergoing the severest scrutiny, and the justice and unchangeable character of the decision which removed him from the Army in disgrace were being so strongly affirmed upon the floor of the Senate. Gen. Sherman was a listener, occupying Senator Ingalls's seat, and Gen. Garfield and Gen. McCook were present during part of the address. Gen. Logan took a position in the centre of the chamber, directly in front of the Vice-President's chair. He spoke with great earnestness, and supported his argument by well chosen and and apparently impregnable authorities. His introduction was a reply to Mr. Randolph, and its most effective passage was the one in which he used, to the disadvantage of the claimant, Mr. Randolph's unfortunate comparison of his case with that of Benedict Arnold. The course of his argument was broken only by a good-natured colloquy between the Speaker and Senator Hill, of Georgia, in which the latter was badly worsted. Gen. Logan yielded at 3:30 to a motion for an executive session, but it is probable that he will occupy as much time to-morrow. No sectional or partisan feeling has been developed thus far in the debate.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

EMBARRASSMENT CAUSED BY SILVER CERTIFICATES—THE INDIAN TERRITORY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was a protracted discussion on financial subjects. Secretary Sherman stated that the silver in the Treasury was constantly increasing, and that it was extremely difficult to circulate it owing to the convenience of silver certificates, which are invariably preferred to coin. An instance as to how the Government is being embarrassed by the silver certificates was given, which was to the effect that a person desiring to transport gold from San Francisco to New-York would apply to the Assistant Treasurer at the former city for a stated amount of silver dollars in exchange for a like amount of gold, and upon receiving the silver would demand silver certificates therefor, and by mailing the certificates to New-York, he would avoid the cost of transporting the coin. On this account, the Secretary of the Treasury thought that silver certificates were a great hindrance to the free circulation of silver coin.

A communication from Gen. Pope regarding the proposed invasion of the Indian Territory was brought to the attention of the Cabinet, in which instructions were asked upon the question of interference by troops in case there should be an attempt made to invade the Territory. It was decided that the troops could not act independently, but must await a request from the Department of the Interior before proceeding to make arrests. The question was asked in the communication, "If arrests are made, what shall be done with the prisoners?" It was decided that if the arrests became too numerous to be governed by the Marshals, the fact should be at once reported to Army Head-quarters. It appears from the communication that permits have been issued to persons to go into the Territory with herds. Gen. Pope states this liberty is abused. When the herders get into the Territory they build scaffolding to protect themselves from the weather while herding, and often times the scaffolding is repeatedly improved, until at last it becomes a settlement. It is understood that the permits already issued for this purpose will be revoked.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE MARION—THE QUESTION OF SENIORITY IN PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Thompson to-day received the following cable message from Montevideo in regard to the yellow fever on the United States steam-ship Marion: "Wike died on the 26th ult. Sick improving. No new cases." This death makes three of the Marion's officers and crew that have fallen by the fever, the other two being Lieut. Wallis and Apprentice Rogers. Wike is Cadet Midshipman Harvey Wike. He was a native of Illinois, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 16, 1876.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy directing the transfer of all enlisted men of the United States ship Franklin who have been two years on board that ship, also those that have been one year without having been to sea during their present enlistment, to the Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Va.; those on board the Colorado to Brooklyn; those on the Wabash to Boston; and those on the St. Louis to League Island, Penn.

Assistant Surgeons W. R. Dubose, C. T. Hibbett, J. M. Steele, T. H. Dickson, and C. W. Deane, and Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver have been ordered to be examined for promotion.

Nearly the whole of to-day's executive session of the Senate was devoted to discussion in regard to the case of Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck, a nephew of Gen. Schenck, nominated to be Assistant Quartermaster and Captain in the Marine Corps. This nomination was reported adversely from the Committee on Naval Affairs a fortnight ago, and was to-day opposed by members of that committee and various other Senators on the grounds that the proposed promotion would "jump" Lieut. Schenck over the heads of some 30 or 35 senior officers, and that, although a meritorious officer, the Senate should reject his nomination as a means of putting a stop to the practice of disregarding seniority. On the other hand, it was argued that the President had in this instance judiciously exercised a lawful prerogative of selection, and that the Senate could not, without unjust discrimination, reject the nomination after confirming a number of similar promotions during the past few years, including that of Major Goodloe, of the same corps, a son-in-law of Senator Beck, who was promoted from a Lieutenancy to be Major and Paymaster. The roll-call on the question of confirming Lieut. Schenck's nomination resulted—yeas 24, nays 18; whereupon Senator McPherson, Chairman of the Naval Committee, changed his negative to an affirmative vote, and entered a motion to reconsider. The Senate adjourned, leaving the case suspended on this motion.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. G. F. Chase, Third Cavalry, has been further extended one month. The leave granted Second Lieut. O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry, has been extended two weeks.

WESTERN SNOW BLOCKADE.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, March 2.—Another outfit, with snow-plow and 70 men, left here to-day to help in clearing the track between Bismarck and Fargo. No trains have arrived since Feb. 15. The snow melts somewhat during the day, but freezes at night, and the snow-plows do little service. The cause, and only cause, of all the delay is the low track. Experienced railroad men state that if 20 miles of track were raised one foot between Bismarck and Fargo, there would be no trouble. Superintendent Towne suggested this two years ago, but the company did not do it. There is much damage to business consequent on the non-arrival of the mail for months. Many Army officers and business men have sent a protest to Washington, alleging that the company should have sent the mails overland during the blockade.

TROUBLES WITH WORKMEN.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 2.—The strike on contract No. 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway has terminated, the men receiving their pay.

NEWBURG, West Va., March 2.—More trouble is anticipated in this county with the miners. The Austin and Newburg and the O'Neal Coal Companies' miners will demand an advance next Monday. They had been on strike for over 18 months until a few weeks ago, when they accepted the operators' terms. It is intimated that the operators will stop the work rather than comply with the miners' demands.

A TELEGRAPH TO BERMUDA.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 2.—English advices, received here by steamer, say it is understood that the question of establishing telegraphic communication with Bermuda is now being considered by the Colonial Office, the isolated position of that important station and naval depot having been recognized by the Commission on Colonial Defense.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

JOHN SHERMAN'S QUEER WORK IN VIRGINIA.

A CUSTOMS OFFICER DISMISSED BECAUSE HE SUPPORTED GEN. GRANT—THE COLORED PEOPLE ORGANIZING TO OPPOSE THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Sherman continues his efforts to secure, by means of the Treasury Department, the vote of Virginia in the Republican convention, although his opponents confidently believe that he cannot succeed. His latest ascertained movement is the summary removal of John T. Hoskins from the office of Collector of Customs at Tappahannock, and the appointment of Benjamin Upton, Jr., in his place. Hoskins was removed yesterday. He had been Collector for nearly four years, and his term would have expired April 23. There were no charges against him, and no reason is assigned for his removal except that he is an outspoken supporter of ex-President Grant. To support his claims for reappointment he had secured the indorsement of all the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature and of many prominent Republicans in the State. He was also well recommended by the Commissioner of Customs as a faithful and efficient officer. But he did not support Secretary Sherman for the Presidency, and his head dropped in the basket. It is understood that this is a part of Sherman's plan by which he means to carry that Congressional district for himself and John Woltz, who was removed from the position of Postmaster at Fredericksburg about 18 months ago. Woltz was given a clerkship in the Treasury by Sherman after his removal. He has recently resigned this clerkship and had his brother appointed in his place, so that he can carry on his campaign and that of Sherman in Virginia.

The colored people of Virginia have recently taken action against the efforts of Secretary Sherman to secure that State, by making arrangements for a large meeting in Richmond. The State Central Committee, which met some weeks ago, is composed mainly of office-holders, who declined to serve upon the committee when the President issued his civil service order, but they were induced to withdraw their resignations not long ago, and at the meeting they talked loudly for Sherman. The colored people of the State are almost without exception in favor of the renomination of ex-President Grant, and they are determined to express their preference in some way. Therefore, they have made arrangements for a meeting to be held in Richmond the last of this month. The attitude of the colored people against Sherman has induced some of the Secretary's lieutenants to discontinue their labors. S. P. Bailey, who was made an Inspector of Internal Revenue in the Alexandria district, has abandoned the work which he began, and it is announced that he has mounted the fence. One Desendorf, who was appointed an Inspector of Customs at Norfolk a few weeks ago, has declined to serve, and it is said that he reached this conclusion because he found that the po*litical work which he was required to do was both disagreeable and useless.*

STATE CHARTER ELECTIONS.

RESULTS IN SEVERAL CITIES—REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES AND GAINS.

ELMIRA, March 2.—Alexander Diven, (Rep.,) was elected Mayor to-day by 508 majority over Frank H. Atkinson, (Dem.) A few hundred votes were cast for Thaddeus C. Cowen, (Grbk.,) and David Decker, (Temp.)

COHOES, March 2.—The charter election in this city to-day, resulted in the re-election of Mayor William E. Thorn, (Republican,) by 750 majority. The Republicans also elect Police Commissioner, five Aldermen, five School Commissioners, and the balance of the city ticket by overwhelming majorities.

RONDOUT, March 2.—Charles Bray, Republican, was elected Mayor of Kingston by 400 majority. A Republican Board of Aldermen was elected. The Democrats gain one Supervisor in the city.

TROY, March 2.—In the charter election to-day, the Democrats elected Justice of the Justices' court, two School Commissioners, Assessor, and seven Aldermen. The Republicans elected two School Commissioners and six Aldermen. In some wards Democrats voted for Supervisor to test the constitutionality of the new city charter providing that Supervisors shall be elected in the Fall.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 2.—The charter election resulted in the choice of a Democratic Recorder by 218 majority, and Republican Assessor, Police Commissioner, and constables. Republican Supervisors were elected in nine wards of the ten, and six Aldermen.

ITHACA, March 2.—At the charter election, to-day, Platts, Democrat, was elected President by 45 majority; last year the Democratic majority was 357. McKinney, Republican, was elected Collector; last year a Democrat was elected by a majority of 414. Hart, Democrat, was re-elected Treasurer. The Democrats elect a Trustee in the First Ward, and the Republicans in the Second, Third, and Fourth Wards. Last year the Democrats carried all four wards, and every officer, except one Fire Warden.

NEWBURG, March 2.—At the charter election here to-day the Democrats elected Abram S. Cassedy Mayor by about 300 majority. Two years ago the Republicans elected C. H. Weygant Mayor by 55 majority. The Democrats also elect most of the other city officers, and three out of the four Alderman, making the Common Council a tie. The Republicans elect three of the four Supervisors.

ROME, March 2.—At the city election to-day, George H. Weaver, Democrat, was elected Justice by 380 majority. The Democrats elect 3 out of 5 Supervisors, and 4 out of 6 Aldermen. The Common Council stands 15 Democrats, 2 Republicans, and 2 doubtful.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—At the charter election, Emerson J. Hamilton, (Rep.) was elected Mayor, by 121 majority, over Robert Gorden, (Dem.) The Republicans elect five Aldermen and the Democrats three; Republicans, four Supervisors, and Democrats four. The entire Republican ticket, except Justice of the Peace, is elected.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—Parsons, (Rep.,) was re-elected Mayor by 4,500 majority over Fitzsimmons, (Dem. and Grbk.) Parsons has already served two terms as Mayor. Williams, (Dem.,) was re-elected City Treasurer by 3,000 majority over Bower, (Rep. and Grbk.) Gerling, (Dem.,) was elected member of the Executive Board by a small majority. Five Democratic and 3 Republican Aldermen were elected, making the Common Council stand 9 Democrats and 7 Republicans. The Board of Education, as newly constituted, stands 10 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The Commissioners and Board of Supervisors are doubtful.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—The returns from nearly all the towns in Dutchess County show a large Republican increase in the vote, and though two or three towns are yet to be heard from, the indications are that the Republicans will have a majority in the Board of Supervisors.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 2.—J. W. Near, who was renominated on the Republican ticket, was elected President to-day.

UTICA, N. Y., March 2.—J. Thomas Spriggs, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by 826 majority. The Common Council is a tie. Seven out of twelve Supervisors elected in this city are Republicans.

THE MAINE BRIBERY INQUIRY.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 2.—The investigation of the Wallace R. White bribery case was continued by the Legislative committee this afternoon and evening. The cross-examination of T. B. Swan was resumed, and the testimony of R. H. Gove, ex-Secretary of State Solon Chase, and Harriman was also taken. Both Swan and Harriman swore to having received money from White, and repeated the details already given in previous statements by them, while Messrs. Gove and Chase testified to their knowledge of the part the others took in consenting to receive $1,000 from White in consideration of resigning their election certificates. Swan said he was willing to deliver the money to White if he would call for it, confess that he paid it, and acknowledge who gave it to him; otherwise he should give it to a charitable institution. Harriman testified that the $1,000 he received from White was now in bonds held by his [Harriman's] brother; that he took it to detect crime, and not for gain, and holds it subject to the order of the man who paid it.

BLAINE SUPPORTED AT HOME.

ENTHUSIASM IN HIS OWN DISTRICT—PORTLAND SENDS A SOLID DELEGATION.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 2.—A convention of the solid men of Mr. Blaine's old district assembled in this city to-day, to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention. All parts of the district were well represented. The convention was large and entirely harmonious. There was only one feeling among Republicans as to the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The name of James G. Blaine was on every lip and in every heart. There was no division in regard to delegates, the gentlemen selected being known as steadfast friends of Mr. Blaine, and among the ablest political workers in the State, with a very large acquaintance among the prominent and leading men of other States who will be present at convention. It is as efficient a delegation as could be selected in the district. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and heartily cheered. They are the sentiment of the district which Mr. Blaine served in the House for 13 years. There is not an unmeaning word or line in them, as none better know than the friends, neighbors, and constituents of Mr. Blaine, by whom they were enthusiastically adopted. The Legislative convention will speak to-morrow evening, in the election of delegates at large, as unanimously and heartily as the district convention did to-day, and soon the whole State will have uttered its voice for the nomination of James G. Blaine.

PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—The Republicans of the First District, in convention to-day, nominated as delegates to Chicago, William W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, and Joseph R. Libbey, of Biddeford, and as alternates Dr. William Osgood, of North Yarmouth, and Elisha H. Jewett, of South Berwick. A resolution was adopted strongly favoring the nomination of Senator Blaine, to whom the delegates are pledged, and condemning "the stealing of the State of Maine by the Fusionists."

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

GOV. WILTZ'S EMBARRASSMENT—REBELS TO HAVE THE BEST OFFICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 2.—Gov. Wiltz has been in office six weeks, but none of the important offices at his disposal has been filled. The Governor probably realizes that the gift of patronage is a dangerous one; that there are too many interests to be propitiated, and he will not fill his offices so long as he can avoid it. Wiltz has been in the past classed as a Conservative, but a combination of circumstances has driven him into an extreme attitude, and those nearest to him say his appointments will be Bourbon in the fullest. The Supreme Judges will be appointed on their secession or war records, and only extreme State rights Democrats need apply. The New-Hampshire suit will be fought to the bitter end. The Legislature has a great *deal of legislation to attend to, made necessary by the new Constitution; but not a single act of* importance has yet been performed, and its term is two-thirds over. An extra session is considered inevitable. The Mayor of the city to-day communicated to the Speaker of the House that a member had approached a high city officer, and promised, for the sum of $7,000, to have the new city charter passed, so as to retain in office the present Administration until 1884. The matter caused a breeze in the House, and an investigation will be had. The Revenue bill, setting apart 3 mills of the 6-mill tax for interest on State bonds seems sure to pass the House, and the indications are that it will become a law.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee, held in this city this evening, Edward McPherson, of Philadelphia, was elected Secretary in place of William E. Chandler, whose term of office has expired.

ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

HALLOWELL, March 2.—The municipal election here resulted in the choice of the Hon. J. R. Bodwell, the Republican candidate for Mayor, by a vote of more than three to one. The members elect of the city Government are mostly Republicans.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 2.—A call will be published to-morrow for a Republican State Convention, to be held here April 14, for the purpose of selecting delegates to Chicago.

THE CZAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

A GALA DAY AT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL—THE CZAR ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The decrees granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population, and awarding orders of distinction have been published. All the members of the Council of the Empire, including the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, proceeded, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, to the Winter Palace, and presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor.

The *Official Messenger* publishes a letter from the Emperor William, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, congratulating the Czar, in terms of warm and earnest friendship, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne and on his escape from injury by the recent explosion in the Winter Palace. The Emperor William expresses his gratification that the friendship which united their fathers has been maintained, and his confidence that it will continue unchanged to the end of his life.

The city is gayly decorated, and the day is being observed as a general holiday in honor of the anniversary. At 10 o'clock this morning vast crowds assembled before the Winter Palace. The troops were massed in the central quadrangle of the palace and the immediate vicinity. The programme of the ceremonies heretofore given was executed. The Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace where he remained 20 minutes saluting the multitude amid great enthusiasm. After the Czar had received the congratulations of the enormous crowd at the palace, he drove out in an open carriage, and was loudly and continuously cheered in the crowded streets through which he passed. No disturbances whatever have occurred.

The report of the arrest of Vera Sassulitch proves to be unfounded. It is believed that the rumor of her presence in St. Petersburg was circulated purposely to mislead the authorities.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 8.—The report of the disruption of the alliance between Bolivia and Peru is contradicted.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Reichstag to-day resolved, in accordance with Herr Von Bennigsen's motion, to refer the Army bill to a committee of 20.

PARIS, March 2.—Mr. Noyes, the American Minister, has returned from his tour to the East, Africa, and Spain, and resumed his functions.

LONDON, March 2.—An election was held at Drogheda to-day, to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of Mr. O'Leary, Home Ruler. Mr. Whitworth, Liberal, was elected, receiving 382 votes. McCoan, the Home Rule candidate, received 181 votes.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed that Mr. Grissell, who was at the last session of Parliament arrested for a breach of privilege, in having declared his ability to bribe a Parliamentary committee, but who was discharged from custody on the expiration of the session, be rearrested and reprimanded. In consequence of a general feeling in the House that this would be too mild treatment, the proposal was withdrawn, and a motion was unanimously passed that Mr. Grissell be arrested and brought to the bar of the House.

A dispatch from Teheran to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The idea of a Persian expedition to Afghan Siestan, and eventually to Herat, has been abandoned on account of the political difficulties likely to result therefrom."

MUSICAL DISCORD IN CINCINNATI.

THEODORE THOMAS AND THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC—THE TWO SIDES OF THE QUARREL.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The trouble in the Cincinnati College of Music, referred to last Fall in dispatches to THE TIMES, has broken out afresh, and this time promises to be more difficult of adjustment. For the past two weeks matters have been approaching a crisis. The Directors have been secretly engaged in negotiations looking to an amicable settlement, and few have been aware that anything was wrong. Some one possessed of the secret, however, has given a suggestion to newspapers outside of Cincinnati, and now the whole story will come out. The trouble finds its basis in a disagreement between Theodore Thomas, the Director, and George Ward Nichols, the President. Each is determined to be the real head of the institution or nothing, and each has his own peculiar notions of policy to be pursued. When Mr. Thomas went to New-York, in January, to conduct the Philharmonic concerts, he left behind a letter, addressed to the Directors, in which he demanded certain radical changes in the management; unless these reforms were agreed to, he begged to offer his immediate resignation. The changes which he deemed necessary were the abolition of the loose methods of conducting the college; the requirement that students should matriculate for a certain fixed course, and not be allowed to come in and take a few cheap lessons as they would go to a private teacher; the establishment of two terms a year, and whatever other reforms were necessary to make the institution a real college of music and him the real and undisputed head. A month passed and his demands were not complied with. Two weeks ago, when he again went to New-York, he left another letter, restating his ultimatum and requesting prompt action; if the changes were not made, he said he should regard the effort to establish a music school as futile. The Directors then appointed a sub-committee of three to mature a plan of reform. It reported a few minor changes, but ignored the radical ones demanded by Mr. Thomas. Thereupon the Director became angry. Further correspondence between him and Gen. A. T. Goshorn has not improved the situation, and it now looks as if reconciliation is impossible. Still, Mr. Thomas has not resigned, and to all outward appearances the affairs of the college were never more prosperous or harmonious.

President Nichols, who has given his entire time to the college from the start, free of charge, and who has staked his reputation on its success, is disposed to make a strong fight. He has secured the support of the Directors, and is strongly intrenched. He has in his possession a letter written by Mr. Lowry, of New-York, a partner of Clarkson N. Potter, and intimate friend of Theodore *Thomas, which goes to show that Mr. Thomas's* real desire is to return to New-York, but to remain the nominal head of the college here. This he is using to strengthen his position. He has also, it is understood, telegraphed to Brahms, the German composer, with a view to securing his services in case of an emergency. When approached this evening upon the subject of the quarrel, Mr. Nichols refused to say anything except that the relations between him and Mr. Thomas were harmonious, and that there was no trouble in the college. Mr. Thomas was under a five years' contract to remain in Cincinnati, and he would stay. What the effect of the rupture will be on the May festival cannot be told at this stage of the proceedings.

SENATOR BEN HILL IN TROUBLE.

CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION AND SUED FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Suit was entered in this city to-day by Mrs. Belva Lockwood, attorney, in behalf of Mrs. Jessie Raymond, of Alabama, a woman of 28 years, against Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, for seduction, the damages being laid at $10,000. Mrs. Raymond came to this city about four weeks ago with her little son. She applied to Senator Hill for money with which to support herself and child, but he refused to have anything to do with her, and denied that she had any claim upon him. She then enlisted ex-Congressman Pelham, of Alabama, in her behalf, and secured his services as counsel. Mr. Pelham endeavored to induce Senator Hill to contribute something to the woman's support, but the Senator denied that he was guilty of the offense with which he was charged by the woman, and again refused to help her. She then engaged Mrs. Lockwood to take charge of her case, and Mrs. Lockwood represented to Senator Hill that Mrs. Raymond needed $500 for her present necessities. It is asserted by the woman's friends that Senator Hill then offered to provide new and suitable clothing for her, to pay her debts, and to aid her in leaving the city. Mrs. Lockwood holds a letter, said to have been written by Senator Hill to Mrs. Raymond while the latter was in Alabama.

The plaintiff's petition in the suit sets forth that she was seduced by the defendant Nov. 7, 1877, the latter taking advantage of the fact that she was friendless and alone. She also asserts that the child, whom she named Thomas Benjamin Hill, was born Aug. 1, 1878, as the result of her intimacy with the defendant; that before her seduction she was of good character, but that in consequence of it she has been rendered friendless and homeless. She asks that the matter be inquired into by the country. The petition also sets forth that the plaintiff has received $30 from the defendant in installments of $5 each. It is said that Senator Hill will be summoned into court to-morrow from the Senate Chamber by civil process.

Senator Hill, in conversation to-night, said that he had not received notice of the suit, declared that it was a case of black-mail, and that he would have all the parties to the suit arrested upon a charge of conspiracy.

CHARGING MORE FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company decided this morning to advance its Eastern prices of coal, to take effect on March 15. The rates for hard white-ash coal at Elizabethport, N. J., will be as follows: Lump and steamboat, $4 75—no change; broken and egg, $4—an advance of 40 cents; stove, $4—no change; chestnut, $3 90—an advance of 5 cents; pea, $2 75—an advance of 25 cents. For free-burning coal at the same point, an advance of 30 cents was made in broken, 25 cents in egg and pea, and 5 cents in chestnut. The price of hard white-ash coal on board vessels at Port Richmond will be: Lump and steamboat, $4 40—an advance of 15 cents; broken, egg, and stove, $3 65—an advance of 40 cents in broken and egg, and no change in stove; chestnut, $3 55—an advance of 5 cents; and pea, $2 40—an advance of 15 cents. Advances of 30 cents for broken, 25 cents for egg, 5 cents for chestnut, and 15 for pea are made in the prices of free-burning coals at the same point.

A MINER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

SCRANTON, March 2.—The River Slope Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, on the outskirts of Scranton, was the scene of a grim and mysterious event this afternoon. A miner named Patrick Lynott was working with his son, when the latter happened to be called to a distant part of the mine. On his return, the boy was horrified to find his father lying dead on the floor. At first he thought he might be asleep, and endeavored to rouse him, when his suspicions received a fearful confirmation, and he fled in terror to inform the rest of the miners. Lynott's body bore no sign of wounds or marks to indicate how he met his death, and it is thought it was caused by inhaling foul gas or by apoplexy.

WORK DONE AT ALBANY

SMYTH'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE BELIEF IN REJECTION WHICH LED SMYTH'S FRIENDS TO COUNSEL THIS ACT—PROBABILITY THAT NO FURTHER NOMINATION WILL BE MADE.

ALBANY, March 2.—Just before the Senate adjourned to-day the private secretary of the Governor brought in a communication from the Executive Chamber, which, on being opened in executive session, proved to be the withdrawal of the name of John F. Smyth as a candidate for reappointment to the position of Superintendent of the Insurance Department. No explanation or reasons whatever accompanied the withdrawal, but they are well enough understood by the public. To-morrow at noon was the date agreed upon when a vote of the Senate should be taken on his confirmation. Up to this morning Smyth and his friends have professed to be confident of his confirmation, and, when pressed to it, have even given a list of Senators who would vote for him. In this way they have deceived a great many people, including, probably, the Governor himself; but the truth is, there never has been a time since the name of Smyth was sent in to the Senate that he could get a majority of votes for his confirmation. More than this, those who might have voted for him when the name was first presented have gradually fallen away under the pressure of public opinion, until to-day, if a vote had been taken, he would not have received more than 10 out of the 32 votes. It was the conviction of this fact, reluctantly forced upon them, that induced Smyth's friends, at the last moment, to ask for the withdrawal of his name. A conference was held here this morning, consisting of Gen. Arthur, Thomas C. Platt, Thomas Murphy, and other friends of Smyth, at which the situation was discussed and the conclusion arrived at that the most politic and expedient thing to do was to have the name recalled. Whether or not this act of the Governor is to be followed by the nomination of a new candidate for Superintendent of Insurance no one appears to be informed. The general opinion is that no other name will be sent in at present, and some are quite positive that the Governor will not nominate another candidate this session.

In executive session, Mr. Woodin made a speech in connection with the withdrawal of Smyth that was quite complimentary to the Governor. He said it was quite evident from the Governor's conduct in this matter that he desired to be on harmonious terms with the Senate. Mr. Cornell, he might be permitted in executive session to say, was a good man; he was a man who respected public opinion, and appreciating the fact that the people were not satisfied with this nomination, he, like a sensible man, bowed to the will of the people, and withdrew the nomination.

IN THE TWO HOUSES.

FIRE INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE—PROMPT ACTION ON RAILROAD LAWS.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Senate indulged *in a prolonged discussion of Senator Sessions's* bill to compel fire insurance companies, in case of loss, to pay the amount specified in their policies, and for which they have received premiums. The bill received more support than it did when it was discussed last Winter, and there are some indications that it may pass the Senate. Mr. Sessions advocated it on the ground that it was not only just in principle to compel insurance companies, like everybody else, to live up to their contracts, but that it would prevent incendiarism. He cited the statement of an insurance agent, that out of 86 fires in a given district, 54 were incendiary, and that the amount insured was $135,000, while the amount actually paid by the companies was only $84,000. Mr. Fowler opposed the bill, and claimed that it would increase the cost of small insurance, especially in the country districts, by making necessary an examination of the property by the agent in every case. Mr. Woodin advocated the bill, and said the subject was attracting attention in many States where the evils of the present system of insurance were felt. The passage of the bill would prevent the endless litigation that now accompanied all insurance, and which the companies were so much more able to indulge in than the insured. Mr. Pitts also strongly supported the bill, while Mr. Strahan as strongly opposed it, and maintained that the Legislature had no power to pass a law for the enforcement of future contracts. The insurance companies, when they come to make the contracts with the insured, would insert such conditions as they chose, and if they were not accepted there would be no insurance. So far from the bill preventing incendiarism, he believed it would tend to encourage it. The bill was finally progressed and made a special order for Thursday next, after being amended so as not to apply to existing policies, and also amended so as to permit insurance companies to repair the damage done to property, instead of paying money damages, whenever they shall elect to do so, within 30 days after notice of the loss.

The forthcoming report of Mr. Pilsbury, Inspector of State Prisons, will recommend that the hat-finishing business now carried on in some of the prisons be abolished. This is a concession to one of the trades which has made so much outcry about "convict labor," and if it is to be followed by similar concessions to other trades, the Democratic boast that they had made the State Prisons self-sustaining will be of short duration.

A petition was presented from the Board of Trade of Buffalo, asking for the passage of all the bills reported by the Hepburn Railroad Committee. Among the bills passed by the Senate was Mr. Astor's bill providing for the registration of births of New-York City children born during the temporary absence of their parents from the City; the bill for the revision by certiorari of illegal or erroneous assessments, and the bill to confer Harbor-masters' powers on certain dock patrolmen of Brooklyn.

The Controller of New-York sent to Assemblyman Varnum to-day a large bundle of information asked for by the Cities Committee in relation to street-cleaning. Most of it was presented to the committee last Friday and Saturday, when it sat in the City Hall. The Controller sends a history made up of brief memoranda of street-cleaning operations in New-York since 1830. It will make an interesting document for future reference. The suggestions of the Dock Department, the reports of Sanitary Inspectors of the condition of many streets, reports showing how many streets are without pavements, or are imperfectly paved, accompany the report. In the Controller's report is a statement showing the cost of cleaning the streets since 1787.

Mr. Duguid, of the Special Railroad Committee of the last Assembly, made a motion to-day which will bring several important bills before the House speedily. Bills Nos. 26 and 27 are ordered to be a special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal. No. 26 is the bill which provides that railroad companies shall only increase their capital stock with the written approval of the State Engineer and Surveyor, until there shall be a railroad commission. It also provides that notice of the intention to increase capital stock shall be published, failure to comply constituting a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. No. 27 provides the manner of reports that are to be made by all railroad companies. Bills Nos. 22 and 25 are ordered to the Rail*road Committee, for the purpose of allowing* a number of persons to have a hearing upon them. They will not be detained long, as the House ordered that they be reported back on Thursday week. No 22 is the Anti-discrimination bill, and its companion, No. 25, is the bill providing for a Board of Railroad Commissioners. The hearing on these bills has been set down by Mr. Skinner, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, for next Tuesday.

The Speaker this morning appointed Mr. Edward Mitchell, of New-York, to take the place of Mr. Alvord on the Committee on Taxes and Assessments, thus furnishing an unquestionably good representative on the committee from the Metropolis.

The bill allowing the Grand Army of the Republic to enjoy the exclusive privilege of having

funeral processions on Sunday, with the accompaniment of brass bands, passed by a vote of 75 to 1, Mr. Skinner being the only negative vote.

The Committee on Banks decided this afternoon to report favorably the bill fixing the rate of interest and dividends for savings banks and institutions in this State at 4 per cent. They will also report favorably Mr. Duell's bill authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, without salary, to revise and compile the laws relating to banks and banking institutions. A letter from Mr. Seymour A. Bunce, of the Bowery Savings Bank, advocating the Four Per Cent. bill, was received and read to the committee.

THE DANNEMORA RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 2.—After some delay, and with the fact staring it in the face that its extension of time has almost expired, the committee to investigate the Dannemora Railroad lease met again this afternoon, to continue its examination of witnesses. Frank S. Smith, of Angelica, son of Dr. Smith, a candidate for Health Officer for New-York, appeared of the Attorney-General, to conduct the examination of Mr. Pilsbury, Superintendent of Prisons. Mr. Mathew Hall and Mr. Henry Smith appeared, respectively, for the Chateaugay Railroad and for Superintendent Pilsbury. The Superintendent was the first witness. He testified that the bill providing for the building of the road was brought to him by Mr. Mooers, and that at his suggestion some changes were made in it. He gave some account of the arrangement made with the contractors for an increase of pay of convicts, by which increased pay an additional income of $20,000 a year would be secured to the State. The reason for increasing the contract price from 25 to 40 cents was that transportation was made more certain, and the opening of the road would open competition on the part of the other contractors, who would not otherwise care to bid for the labor. The witness insisted that he should have as much per day for each convict, when the road was built, as was paid for convict labor in other prisons. It did not cost the State any more to build the road as he built it than it would to have built it by contract.

IN FAVOR OF FIVE-CENT FARES.

A REPORT SHOWING THE ABUSES IN ELEVATED ROAD AMALGAMATION — LOW FARES RECOMMENDED.

ALBANY, March 2.—Mr. Orange L. Tozier, the "mathematical gentleman" from Wyoming, who took a stand against speedily reporting the Five-cent Elevated Railroad Fare bill to the House, rose in the Assembly this morning to speak to a question of privilege in regard to some statements that have been published concerning his somewhat erratic course toward the measure in question. In connection with this bill, Mr. J. L. Wells, of Westchester, who is a friend of the reduction proposed, desires to have it understood that it is not he, but Mr. David A. Wells, of Fulton, who is against the Grosse bill. Mr. D. A. Wells is connected with the Fonda and Johnstown Railroad, and is convinced that the Grosse bill is an act of injustice, and would precipitate the elevated railroads into bankruptcy.

The report of the Sub-committee of the Special Railroad Committee, whose investigations are set forth in its report submitted to-day, does not agree with the obstructive members of the Assembly committee. Its report has the merit of being short, and it is plain enough to everybody. The report is as follows:

The undersigned, the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolutions adopted Feb. 28, March 12, and March 27, 1879, to investigate the abuses alleged to exist in the management of the railroads chartered by this State, and to inquire into and report concerning their powers, contracts, and obligations, have the honor to submit a supplemental report relative to the elevated railroads of the City of New-York. The investigation of these roads was commenced before the full committee, but pressure of time and the necessity of preparing the report relative to the general subject of the investigation necessitated the appointment of a sub-committee to complete this branch of the investigation. Accordingly Messrs. Baker, Duguid, and Noyes were duly appointed for that purpose. They subsequently met in the City of New-York, and continued the particular subject of inquiry referred to them, assisted by the Hon. F. J. Fithian in the examination of the witnesses. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Jr., State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. Sweet, Jr., was assigned to the committee as an expert engineer, the result of whose examination of the elevated railroads, their construction, operation, and management, is embraced in his able and exhaustive report addressed to Mr. Baker, Chairman of the sub-committee, hereto annexed and respectfully submitted as part of this supplemental report. The interests of the several elevated railroad companies were represented by John J. McCook, Esq., of New-York, their counsel.

The elevated railroads in New-York, namely, the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, are operated by the Manhattan Railroad Company. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company was organized Dec. 5, 1871, with a capital stock, as by charter, of $10,000,000. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company was incorporated under the name of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, by an act of the Legislature in 1872, (the present name having been authorized by an order of the Supreme Court, dated June 6, 1878,) with a capital stock, as by charter, of $3,500,000.

The Manhattan Railway Company was organized, as appears by the articles of association, dated Nov. 10, 1875, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Dec. 29, 1875, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, of which $100,000 only has been paid in. The last named company became, under leases dated May 20, 1879, the lessee of the other two companies, and under said leases and a tripartite agreement of the same date assumed the management and operation of said companies and their respective roads; and agreed, among other things, to pay after the date specified, namely, Jan. 31, 1879, first, the principal of and interest on the outstanding bonds of the respective companies, lessors—being of each company $8,500,000, or in the aggregate $17,000,000; second, to guarantee and pay to the New-York Company an annual dividend of 10 per cent. upon its capital of $6,500,000, in quarter-yearly payments, the first to be paid Jan. 1, 1880; third, to guarantee and pay to the Metropolitan Company dividends to the same amount, upon an equal amount of stock, and at the same dates as specified with the New-York Company; fourth, to pay also to each of said companies an annual rental of $10,000—in the aggregate $20,000—in equal semi-annual instalments, on the 1st day of January and July in each year during the terms of the respective leases—that is, for 999 years; fifth, said Manhattan Company, as a further consideration for the said leases, also agreed to, and did subsequently issue to each of said other companies its bond for $6,500,000, payable on demand to a Trustee named in each bond for the stockholders of the respective companies, with authority to the Trustees respectively, to use the same, if they see fit, in payment for the stock of the Manhattan Company at par, which bonds were so exchanged. This transaction apparently increased the capital stock of the Manhattan Company then $2,000,000 (with $100,000 thereof paid in,) by just the amount of said bonds, aggregating $13,000,000.

Thus by a stroke of the pen is the burden of vitalizing this $13,000,000 of Manhattan stock imposed upon the public, from whom the valuable franchises of these roads, and their rights of way through the streets of the City of New-York, were derived, derived without compensation other than the stipulated payment of 2 per cent. of the earnings into the City Treasury. Here is an organization, a railroad company having existence upon paper only, not owning or operating a rod of road, never having set a post, driven a spike, or moved a shovelful of dirt, leasing two contiguous roads, and by the leases giving these roads the maximum net income which the law allows, and, in addition, giving $13,000,000 of bonds to these roads, convertible into stock, $13,000,000 of the clearest water imaginable. If this transaction is a legal one, then there is nothing to prevent the management of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company from organizing under any name and with any named capital, and then leasing the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and guaranteeing the amount of all the bonds and obligations thereof, and to the stockholders a 10 per cent. dividend, and issuing to them in addition $100,000,000, or any other sum, in the bonds of the new company, convertible into stock of the new company at their option. If such transactions are legal, then there can be no protection for stockholders against stock-watering until the leasing of railroads is carefully and properly guarded. If the leases and agreements in question can be sustained, it must be in pursuance of some special statute, and not upon any principle of law or public policy, and the Legislature should, as speedily as may be, render impossible similar transactions in the future. In our opinion, the facts brought out in the investigation of the affairs of the New-York elevated railroads illustrate most forcibly the necessity for the several acts and amendments to existing statutes recommended by us in our report dated Jan. 22, 1880, and now under consideration by your honorable body.

The New-York Loan and Improvement Company has played an important part in affording to the public the present system of rapid transit. The last-named company was organized and chartered by the 689th chapter of the Laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 440 of the Laws of 1871, and by chapter 756 of the Laws of 1872. It is officered by substantially the same gentlemen who control and manage these several companies, and now has a capital of $3,000,000. In the case of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, all of its stock and bonds were transferred to the Loan and Improvement Company, and the latter, in consideration thereof, agreed to and did—under subcontract let by it—build the road for the former company, receiving therefor of the stock of the Metropolitan Company $6,500,000, and of the bonds of said company $8,500,000 in addition to the stock of the Manhattan Company, $6,500,000; in the aggregate, $21,500,000, which aggregate amount of stock and bonds cost the Loan and Improvement Company, according to the testimony of Mr. Sweet, $9,639,147 69, leaving as the "margin" the difference of $11,860,852 31. The stock and bonds of the New-York Elevated Road are the same as the Metropolitan, namely, stock, $6,500,000; bonds, $8,500,000; total, $15,000,000. The actual cost of construction, according to the testimony of Mr. Sweet, is $8,719,038 26, leaving a "margin" of $6,280,961 74, and adding the $6,500,000 derived of Manhattan stock, shows the total sum of $12,780,961 74. Outside of actual construction, adding now the above item of $11,860,852 31, we have the grand total of $24,641,814 05, which has not entered in the actual construction of these roads. Of this grand total much seems to be "water." The companies claim that a considerable portion is covered by legitimate discounts on securities, and by other proper items. But the principal item, being discount on bonds, went into the hands of the stockholders themselves. Mr. Brewster, in his testimony, explains how bonds were discounted, and it is fair to presume that no considerable discounts on bonds were allowed to get away from the gentlemen who had all along furnished, not only the brains, but the money to carry into successful operation these roads.

In order that a better understanding of the situation may be had, your committee submit the following figures, &c., by way of recapitulation:

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Date of charter, 1872—capital stock paid in	$6,500,000 00
Bonds assumed by the Manhattan Company	8,500,000 00
Total	$15,000,000 00
Actual cost of road	$9,639,147 69
"Water" discount on bonds, &c.	5,360,852 31

NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

Date of charter, Dec. 5, 1871—capital stock paid in	$6,500,000 00
Bonds assumed by Manhattan	8,500,000 00
Total	$15,000,000 00
Actual cost of road	8,719,038 26
"Water" discount on bonds, &c.	6,280,961 74

MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Date of charter, Dec. 29, 1875—capital stock, all water	$13,000,000 00

We have the three companies capitalized as follows: Metropolitan Elevated, $15,000,000; New-York Elevated, $15,000,000; Manhattan, $13,000,000; total, $43,000,000. Metropolitan—The actual cost of construction, &c., is found by Mr. Sweet to be $9,639,147 69. New-York Elevated—The actual cost is found by Mr. Sweet to be $8,719,038 26. The total actual cost of roads, &c., is $18,358,185 95. "Water," Manhattan, $13,000,000; "water," &c., Metropolitan Elevated, $5,360,852 31; "water," &c., New-York Elevated, $6,280,961 74. Total "water," &c., $24,641,814 05; cost, $18,358,185 95; total, $43,000,000.

The rates of fare charged by the elevated railroad companies is fixed during certain hours at 5 cents, that is during the hours from 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. During the other hours the rate is uniformly 10 cents. The companies state that the aggregate receipts are about equally divided between the two rates, about 50 per cent. of the whole being derived from each rate of fare. As a result of such arrangement, the number of passengers carried at 5-cent fares is very large. The original intent and object of the scheme was to secure rapid transit in New-York, and to afford quick transportation for residents of the upper part of the island and Westchester County from their homes to the business portion of the City at the lowest possible rates. The large and profitable traffic of the lower part of the island, with the short haul, was to compensate for the smaller traffic and longer haul for the upper part of the island.

We believe that a uniform five-cent fare will produce an adequate and liberal remuneration upon the actual cost of construction. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the Legislature limit by proper enactment the fares chargeable by said companies to the uniform rate of 5 cents. It is believed by your committee that the accompanying bill will prevent the abuses shown to exist in relation to railroad leases.

Dated March 1, 1880.

A. B. HEPBURN, JAMES W. HUSTED,
HENRY L. DUGUID, JAMES LOW,
J. W. WADSWORTH, GEORGE L. TERRY,
W. D. NOYES, THOMAS F. GRADY,
CHARLES S. BAKER.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT in relation to leases by railroad corporations:

SECTION 1. No railroad corporation shall become the lessee of any railroad, unless it is, at the time of becoming a party to such lease, the owner of a contiguous line of railroad, actually operated by such corporation over the whole or a part of its length; and it shall not be lawful for any railroad corporation, being the lessor, to transfer to any company or to the stockholders thereof, or to any person or persons in their behalf, any of its capital stock, or bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, as a consideration for or in connection with such lease.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, March 2.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: The Pacific Pneumatic Gas Company vs. Wheelock—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Stone vs. Lord—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Guest vs. The City of Brooklyn—Motion for reargument denied, without costs. Parker vs. McCunn—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs, unless appellant, within 10 days after service and copy of this order, gives proper undertaking as upon appeal to this court, and causes the sureties thereon to justify in due time if excepted to, and shall also pay to plaintiff's attorney $10 cost of this motion, in which event motion denied. The German Savings Bank vs. Habel—Orders of General Term and Special Term reversed, and motion denied, with $10 costs of motion and costs of appeal to General Term and this court. In the Matter of the Application of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company to Acquire Title to Lands of John Schuman; Dixon vs. Beach; Claflin vs. Baere; Claflin vs. Currie; McFarlane vs. Mojarietta—Appeal dismissed, with costs. In the Matter of the Petition of the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York to Vacate an Assessment—Order affirmed, with costs. Chapin vs. Thompson—Order of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs. The People ex rel. Robbins vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York—Order modified by striking out costs of the court below, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this court.

The following business was transacted: No. 469—William Poole and another, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argument resumed and concluded. No. 470—Chastine Cox, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error; argued by William F. Howe for plaintiff in error, Benjamin K. Phelps for defendants in error. No. 83—David Wolfe Bruce and another, respondents, vs. Thomas C. Platt, and another, impleaded, &c., appellants; argued by William H. Arnoux for appellants, and George G. DeWitt, Jr., and Elbridge T. Gerry for respondents; case still on.

The following is the Day Calendar for Wednesday, March 3: Nos. 99, 16, 89, 82, 103, 105, 92, 94.

A MISSING ELECTRICIAN.

QUEBEC, March 2.—J. W. Chasse, the young electrician who claimed to have discovered the multiplex telegraph, for which he is said to have been offered $1,000,000, is missing. The tests in a room were satisfactory, and the inventor left here a few weeks ago to prepare the necessary instruments in New-York for testing his invention on a larger scale. He has not since been heard from, and it is rumored that after his departure an investigation of his experimenting-room and tables showed that he had skillfully laid 18 different wires under the flooring, which enabled him to obtain the asserted results in the room.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

H. O. Houghton, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, of Iowa, and L. H. Aymé, United States Consul at Merida, Mexico, are at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army; ex-Congressman George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; Franklin Haven, of Boston, and Col. A. S. Buford, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GEN. BRISBIN'S PROPERTY.

The appraisers appointed to determine the value of the late Gen. Brisbin's personal property yesterday filed their report with the Surrogate of Essex County. The total valuation is $161,117 97. The real estate is estimated at $40,000. Nine charitable institutions were named in the will, and their bequests will be from $10,000 to $12,000 each.

MR. ALLEN'S HOUSE.

O. Dexter Allen, a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, has purchased the mansion, stable, and seven and one-half lots, the homestead of the late Sheriff Brennan, on the corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifth-street, for $44,000 cash.

MORE STOCK.

The Secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad Company has notified the Stock Exchange of the intention of the company to make an issue of 18,364 shares of stock necessary to complete the authorized capital of 100,000 shares.

CAPT. M'DONNELL AND MR. MACLEAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears from reports in some of the daily papers that at an examination yesterday into certain charges against Capt. McDonnell for suffering the notorious existence of disorderly houses in his precinct that worthy declares that I had sent Stephen O'Brien to induce his favoring influence at the last election, and had personally supplemented the mission of my alleged missionary. Of course, there is no foundation for the tale, which, as it had no materiality to the issue, does not rise to the rank of perjury, and is a mere lie. I have no reason to believe that O'Brien ever spoke to McDonnell. I certainly never sent him to McDonnell or to any one else. I never even intimated anything respecting elections or politics to McDonnell, save that I informed him that complaints about colonization in the precinct had been sent to me, and cautioned him to prevent any illegal voting. CHARLES F. MACLEAN.

NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, March 2, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

INCREASE IN THE DRUG TRADE.

OUR HOME PRODUCTS—QUICKSILVER—CITRIC ACID—AMMONIACAL COMPOUNDS—QUININE AND CINCHONA BARK.

Mr. D. C. Robbins presents, in the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, the statistics of that most important branch of business, the drug trade. Like all businesses, the demand and consumption of drugs has increased during the last year. Starting with that average increase of 2½ per centum per annum which in consumption is in proportion with the natural augmentation of population, Mr. Robbins shows that up to the 30th of June, 1879, when the fiscal year terminated, dutiable goods presented a value of $16,014,066, against $14,658,932 in 1878, and that of free articles $19,994,122, against $17,851,281, making the gain in imports of 1879 10 per centum over those of 1878. In a single year, then, the fact is presented of a remarkable recovery from four years of depression. The term "drug" is somewhat indefinite, and, from the many objects represented, seems to have a very wide scope. Salt enters into the list, as does asphalt, and, for that matter, so might sugar, all of them being in a certain sense chemical products. It might be wiser and less confusing to drop some few of the substances which enter into the present category of drugs. Nevertheless, if we take one of these products—quicksilver—it may be seen how independent we are to-day of Spanish or Austrian quicksilver. In 1879 the yield of quicksilver from the Pacific coast was 73,000 flasks, being an increase of 10,000 over 1878, and as the whole consumption of the world is about 103,000 flasks, we can supply over half of all that is wanted. Once borax was almost an Italian monopoly, but to-day Nevada furnishes inexhaustible supplies. The marked progress made in home manufactures becomes striking, when the imports of the bicarbonate of soda are studied. In 1879, we imported 1,300,000 pounds less of this substance than in 1878, because the manufacture of this salt, with that of sal soda, is becoming an important home industry. In the manufacture of citric acid, we were once mainly dependent on Southern Europe. In 1878, we imported 27,000 pounds of citric acid, but last year the oranges and lemons of Florida produced all the acid we wanted, save some 6,500 pounds, and possibly, in a few years, we can export a quantity of this useful substance. Home manufactures may also account for the falling off in our imports of carbolic acid, aniline colors, the ammoniacal salts, with alum. As to our exports of native drugs and chemicals, they footed up, in 1879, some $5,738,035, a slight increase over that of the year before. Possibly the home consumption took up that surplus, which was certainly made. In quicksilver, our exports were 3,624,327 pounds, an excess of 1,076,439 pounds over 1878. In opium, we imported last year 278,554 pounds, against 207,752 pounds in 1878, which shows that the average demand for this narcotic in the last few years has been about 213,709 pounds per annum. As to a large portion of the American world quinine is almost of as great importance as bread, recalling the dictum that the Englishman never could hold India in submission but for his capability of swallowing this alkaloid, it is something to know that on Jan. 1, 1880, the stock in hand of cinchona bark was 31,870 packages. As the sulphate of quinine has been recently legislated upon, and duties removed, some particulars of the price may be stated as upholding somewhat the idea of THE TIMES, as published in July, 1879. Six months prior to December, 1879, and the passage of the Free Quinine bill, the imports were only 110,000 ounces. The price of the sulphate during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was as follows: In July, $3 50 an ounce. In August, from a large demand, the price rose to $3 75, and eventually, figures were forced up to $4 75. In October manufacturers reduced prices to $3 60. In November and December of the same year, and in January, 1879, prices remained unchanged. In February a decline of 20 cents took place, but in March it was again $3 60. The bill having passed the House to take off the duty, prices declined, until American quinine was quoted at $2 60, when, at the close of the year, it advanced in Europe to 12s. 6d., while in America it was $3 per ounce. The price to-day is about $3 20. On Wednesday next the manufacturers of quinine are to have a hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means. The object of the manufacturers will be to request that the duty—now 10 per cent.—be taken off East India bark, and that a duty of 10 per cent. be placed on quinine. For the first measure they probably will succeed, but it is extremely doubtful whether the reimposing of any duty would be listened to with much attention to-day. The reason for requiring that East India bark shall be free arises from this fact. While South American bark is deteriorating all the time in alkaline salts, the East India bark, the result of culture, is improving. East India barks are sold to-day in London, guaranteed to contain from 5 to 6 per cent. of quinine, while South American barks from the east coast, rarely contain more than ½ to 1 per cent. The expense of working in rich or poor bark being the same, our manufacturers, being deprived of the proper raw material, must work at a disadvantage. There are several articles in the list of drugs which give opportunity for conjecture. Why should we import some 2,700,000 pounds of starch or 2,388,231 pounds of glycerine? As to the fine essential oils to be derived from flowers, we might be quite independent of the South of France or Italy by cultivating our gardens in Florida and Louisiana.

A NEW LAW OF EVIDENCE.

SURROGATE CALVIN'S APPLICATION OF IT TO A FORGERY CASE.

A new law of considerable interest and importance to the legal profession and many litigants was put into effect, for the first time, yesterday, on the trial of the contest of the will of Cynthia A. Heedra, deceased, before Surrogate Calvin. The testatrix is a colored woman, who died in this City in February, 1879, leaving an estate valued at $80,000 to her husband. Some nieces, nephews, and other relatives contest, claiming, among other things, that the will is a forgery by or at the instance of her husband. Several witnesses were examined yesterday as to the signature to the will on behalf of the contestants. One of these was Mr. Smith, Paying Teller of the Seamen's Savings Bank, where the decedent kept an account. Then George H. Jeffray, one of the nephews, was examined, and a draft on the bank for $45, drawn and signed by Cynthia A. Heedra, dated Nov. 6, 1878, and indorsed by the witness, was shown to him. He testified that the draft was given to him by Mrs. Heedra on the day of its date, and that he drew the money on it and gave it to her. Mr. Deyo, for the contestants, then offered the draft in evidence, and Quentin McAdam, for the proponent, objected and asked for what purpose it was offered. Mr. F. L. Westbrook, for the contestants, said they offered it to prove the signature to be genuine as Mrs. Heedra's, and then to recall Mr. Smith and other witnesses to have them testify on comparison of this signature with the signature to the will. The Surrogate said he would exclude the evidence if offered for that purpose. Mr. Westbrook then said that he offered it in view of an act that had been passed by the Legislature at this session, and which was an exact copy of the English law on the same subject, allowing a comparison of signatures or hand-writing in cases where the genuineness of the writing was disputed. The Surrogate suggested that it would be well to wait until the law had been passed; he knew that such a bill had been introduced. Mr. Westbrook then handed up to the court a certified copy of the act from the office of the Secretary of State, showing that it had been passed Feb. 28, last Saturday, and the Surrogate took it, read it, and said that it seemed fully to cover and to sustain the offer made by the counsel, and the evidence would therefore be admitted. Mr. McAdam looked at it also, and said that, in view of the comparative newness of the act, he would like to have an exception to the ruling noted any way. The act reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Comparison of a disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of a court to be genuine shall be permitted to be made by witnesses in all trials or proceedings, and such writings and the evidence of witnesses respecting the same may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in dispute.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Smith was then recalled to the stand, and testified that the draft was now the property of the bank, and that the money called for on it was paid at the date indicated.

The further hearing is set down for March 27.

HER PARENTS BOTH IN PRISON.

Norah Clagg, a bright-looking, intelligent girl, about 13 years of age, was brought before Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who asked that the child be committed to some charitable institution. The officer stated that the child's father is now serving out a term of imprisonment in Massachusetts, for burglary, and her mother was arrested several months ago, under the alias of Nellie Gray, for shoplifting, and was sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. After her mother's arrest the child was taken charge of by a woman living in Jones-street, who, being unable to longer care for her, placed her in charge of Officer Chiardi. The child was committed to the Catholic Protectory.

JUDGE "TIM" CAMPBELL KICKED OUT.

The Tammany Committee on Discipline completed, last evening, the reorganization of the General Committees of the Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. An election of officers of the Sixth and Twelfth District Committees was held, under the auspices of the Discipline Committee, and in the Sixth District Edward McCue was elected Chairman, and Senator Jacob Seebacher, Michael H. Sigerson, Thomas Foley, Eugene McCarthy, James Corr, and Joseph Nelson, who were formerly representatives of the district in the Committee on Organization, were re-elected to their old positions. Judge Timothy Campbell was "disciplined" out of the party. But few changes were made in the Twelfth District. Ex-Coroner Henry Woltman, at the election last evening, was re-elected Chairman of the District Committee, and the greater number of his friends are retained as members of the Committee on Organization. The Committee on Discipline will make a final report of its action to the Committee on Organization for ratification to-morrow. Judge Campbell is naturally indignant in regard to his treatment by Boss Kelly, and intends to organize an opposition to the Tammany machine in his district. The Thirteenth and Nineteenth Districts were organized last week. In the former Sidney P. Nichols was elected Chairman, and in the latter A. L. Soulard in place of Thomas O'Callaghan. Richard Flanagan has been dropped from the new committee in the Thirteenth District, and O'Callaghan and many of his friends in the Nineteenth.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A PORTRAIT OF GEN. DIX PRESENTED—PAPER OF GEN. ROGERS.

The large hall of the building of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue, was nearly filled last evening by an audience largely composed, as usual, of ladies. Gen. Horatio Rogers, of Providence, R. I., was to read a paper on "La Corne St. Luc, the Leader of Burgoyne's Indians;" but in addition to this the meeting was held for the purpose of formally receiving the large portrait of the late Gen. Dix, which Mr. Charles O'Conor has presented to the society. The committee which had been appointed, at Mr. O'Conor's suggestion, to select a painter reported that they had chosen Mr. Daniel Huntingdon for the work, and the result of his labors, with which the committee was highly pleased, was before the society last evening. The Rev. Dr. Osgood, one of the members of the committee, made some remarks eulogistic of the picture and its subject, and said he would like to say something of another person, only that person would not let him. This referred to Mr. O'Conor, who was seated immediately behind the Doctor, and on the same seat with him were the Rev. Morgan Dix and other members of the Dix family. More or less in connection with this portrait, as Dr. Osgood explained, a resolution was offered and adopted appointing a committee to take into consideration the future of the society, this meaning the subject of a new building, the present one being altogether too small to accommodate the society. It is probable that a move will be made up town if a suitable location can be secured. The society is rich, has funds on hand and a long list of wealthy members. Among the members of the committee named in the resolution were Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Libbey, Marshall O. Roberts, Benjamin H. Field, Elliot C. Cowdin, R. Lenox Kennedy, and Royal Phelps. Resolutions were also passed in respect to the memory of the late James Lenox, a former member of the Historical Society.

These and other matters of business being disposed of, Gen. Rogers read his paper on La Corne St. Luc, with the events of whose life, he said, he had been made familiar by having to prepare for publication some manuscript relating to Gen. Burgoyne's campaign. The paper was rather long, and showed a wonderful degree of information in regard to the personal history and families of the brilliant staff of officers which Burgoyne collected about him. The author mentioned that Brig.-Gen. Fraser displayed such daring and ability in rallying the British troops at Bemus Heights that Arnold was convinced his death was necessary to secure victory to the American arms, and therefore instructed the sharpshooters to aim at him. In the next charge he led. Murphy, the famous scout and Indian fighter, whose name appears so much in the annals of Delaware and Schoharie Counties, managed to put a couple of bullets through him. A battalion of one of the same regiments which composed Burgoyne's forces was massacred by the Zulus at the opening of the recent Zulu war. La Corne St. Luc was a Canadian, who had long acted as leader of the Canadian Indians in the wars between the English and French. He commanded the Indians at Braddock's defeat, and, at the head of scouting parties, inflicted terrible damage on the northern frontiers in the border wars. After the expulsion of the French from Canada, he settled down as a British subject. When the troubles between the colonies and England commenced, his conduct drew upon him the special enmity of the Americans, by whom he was captured and held in strict confinement for some time. He was released at last and returned to Canada, breathing hate and vengeance against his captors. He joined Burgoyne with the Ottawa tribes. Burgoyne disliked the Indians, and declared that it cost more to bring 1,000 of them into the field than 20,000 soldiers. He would have forbidden any of them to come with the army, but the orders of the home Government were imperative on the subject. He disliked Le Corne St. Luc more than his men; in fact, he seems to have hated him, and St. Luc fully reciprocated the feeling. As is well known, his Indians only did Burgoyne harm in his campaign. They plundered what the army captured, and fled when the situation became serious. Burgoyne, after the Indians had retreated to Canada, found opportunity to send St. Luc after them. He never returned. Of his death there is no record, but it is supposed he died at an advanced age in Canada. Gen. Rogers's estimate of the character of the subject of his sketch was not flattering, and he thought Bancroft had pronounced a true verdict when he said that St. Luc joined the reflective malice of civilization to the blood-thirsty ferocity of the savage.

SOME RAPID TRANSIT POINTS.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE RAPID TRANSIT SUIT.

The commission originally appointed by Mayor Cooper to lay down rapid transit routes in Westchester, and the second commission, also appointed by the Mayor to do what the first had failed to do, joined together in bringing a test suit to decide the legal standing of both. The decision of the court, which was given some time ago, was that no commission could establish more than one railroad company. It could lay down as many routes as it pleased, but the roads must all be built by one company; in short, that every rapid transit railroad company must have a special commission to create it. This decision, of course, wiped out the first commission entirely, they having established one company, which was supposed to be doing something, though, as a matter of fact, a whole year has now passed since the first commission was appointed, and not one foot of road has been built. But more than this, it showed the gentlemen who desire to get the two small branch roads which shall connect Jerome Park with the railroads east and west of it that the second commission, as it stood, could do them no good. The commission, after much negotiation, trouble, and dispute, consented to designate the two routes to Jerome Park but they had also laid down routes on all the lines of the old commission. To build roads over these would require a large capital and a correspondingly large corporation, and Mr. Leonard Jerome and his friends were not prepared to go into so heavy an undertaking. To meet the difficulty it was agreed that the commission should be reappointed by the Mayor to do the special work of laying out these Jerome Park branches. The Mayor told Mr. Jerome to get his petition of tax-payers ready, which that gentleman did on Saturday last, this being the fourth time within a year that he has been able to bring over 50 property-owners into court to petition and verify their signatures. This being done, Mayor Cooper on Monday reappointed the second commission, (being their third reappointment,) and nothing remains for its members but to report in favor of the routes. The whole thing being done according to agreement, and every one understanding exactly what is wanted, the action of the Commissioners will be nothing more than formal. The main thing is that there shall be no more delay. The Jerome Park people have been struggling for a year past against all sorts of discouragements, and they are doubly anxious now to commence work at once. As it is, it will cost much more to build the lines, on account of the rise in the price of labor and material, than if they had been built early last year.

HAGAN WILL SURRENDER HIMSELF.

It was ascertained by the Police yesterday that Assemblyman Edward P. Hagan, who is accused of having assaulted Patrolman Jesse Carter, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while the officer was attempting to arrest his brother, Hugh Hagan, for disorderly conduct, was in Albany. Capt Clinchy has received a dispatch from Albany saying that Hagan was under cover there at the Delavan House, awaiting the result of the officer's injuries, intending to surrender himself to the Police as soon as he learned that the policeman was out of danger. He would thus avoid being locked up, as he was prepared to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge of felonious assault pending against him. It was stated that Hagan crossed over to Jersey City early on Monday morning, and took the 7:50 A. M. train on the Erie Railway to Newburg, where he crossed the Hudson River to Fishkill. There he took the next train for Albany, arriving there on Monday night. Hagan's counsel said last evening that, acting upon his advice, Hagan would come to this City to-day and surrender himself to the authorities. Officer Carter is still at the hospital. His condition is improving, and unless some unexpected change takes place, he will be out of danger in a few days.

EXCOMMUNICATED WITHOUT TRIAL.

Gustave Burggraf, Jr., a master carpenter, living at No. 235 West Forty-sixth-street, was excommunicated from the Central Baptist Church last evening on the following charges: "First, profane language; second, in publishing, or causing to be published, unwarranted statements in the public press to the injury and reproach of this church." A few weeks ago Burggraf was arraigned before a special committee of Deacons on charges of profanity, untruthfulness, and slander, preferred by his father, Gustave Burggraf, Sr. These charges were dismissed in consequence of the inability of the father to substantiate them, but the investigating committee subsequently presented the accusations quoted above. When Burggraf appeared before the members of the church last evening he was informed that if he would confess his offenses and express repentance therefor, he would be forgiven and be permitted to retain his membership in the church. He replied that he had nothing to confess, and intimated that there were persons waiting outside who would testify in his behalf. The members present declined to examine his witnesses, and after requesting him to retire voted to dismiss him from the church.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 2.—The Italian bark Pietro Accame, Capt. Podesta, arrived here to-day to load with 40,000 bushels of wheat for Cork—the first export of grain in the history of this port.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH WAR

THE WESTERN UNION'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE COMPANY ORDERED TO REMOVE ITS LINES FROM THE UNION PACIFIC MAIN LINE AT ONCE—THE MISSOURI PACIFIC COMPANY ABOUT TO SEIZE THE WIRES ALONG ITS ROUTE—INJUNCTIONS WHICH PREVENT FURTHER SUMMARY ACTION.

The counsel of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago has furnished the following information concerning the seizure of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad telegraph lines by Jay Gould: "The published opinion of Judge Dillon in justification of the recent seizures of the lines of telegraph upon the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads by Mr. Jay Gould's company is based upon statements which must undoubtedly have been furnished to him by his client, but which are entirely erroneous. The telegraph lines upon these railroads were not built and owned by the roads, as is implied in the opinion referred to. Upon the Union Pacific the Western Union Company built, owns, operates, and maintains its own lines. Under an express act of Congress it was permitted so to do, and its rights have never before been questioned. The Union Pacific Railroad built a telegraph line upon its road, and subsequently leased that line and all of its telegraph interests in perpetuity to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and the railroad company received therefor 2,000,000 shares of the stock of the telegraph company, together with valuable facilities, and also reserved to itself the exclusive right of one wire only. Under this lease these lines have been operated, up to the time of their seizure, by the telegraph company. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company was originally organized under the laws of Kansas, and a contract was made by its predecessor with the Western Union Telegraph Company, under which the telegraph line was built, operated, and maintained, and one of the wires was set apart for the use of the railroad company. The other two were owned and operated exclusively by the telegraph company. The railroad company has no ownership whatever in them. The Western Union Telegraph Company has also furnished all the labor for the construction and maintenance of these lines, and has given the railroad company free telegraphic service outside and beyond the line of the road, amounting to about $10,000 a year. The Western Union Telegraph Company owns and furnishes all the main batteries used in the operation of these wires, which were connected with all the commercial offices. It is asserted by Judge Dillon that neither of these lines have been seized from the telegraph company, but at all times have been in possession of the respective railroad companies. The possession and control of a telegraph line is secured by the possession and control of the main batteries at each end of the line. The Union Pacific Company has secured these lines on the Kansas Pacific by secretly erecting batteries at Denver and Kansas City, and violently and unlawfully, and in face of the injunctions, have cut the telegraph wires away from the main batteries, and all the commercial offices of the Western Union Company, and connected them with its own. In the case of the Atlantic and Pacific lines on the Union Pacific Road, both batteries and telegraph line were seized by the railroad company. No mention is made in the opinion of Judge Dillon as to the seizure of the telegraph lines upon the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway, the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, the Denver Pacific Railroad, and the Colorado Central Railroad. These lines were also violently seized by his client and taken from the Western Union Company, and are now defiantly held irrespective of the ownership of the latter company therein and its rights under existing contracts, which have been recognized and observed up to the date of the seizure. This omission is certainly significant. There is no pretense that the roads last named are in any way connected with the Union Pacific system."

It transpired yesterday afternoon that the Missouri Pacific Railroad, lately purchased by Mr. Gould, was preparing to seize the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company upon the line of that road between St. Louis and Atchison, Kan. The telegraph company, in order to prevent further seizure of its lines, filed its petition in the Special Law and Equity Court in Jackson County, Mo., against the railroad company, and in open Court Judge Cowan granted an injunction enjoining the railroad company, its servants, agents, and employes from in any wise interfering with the existing line of telegraph on any portion of the line of railroad. This prompt action by the telegraph company, it is thought, prevents a repetition of the proceedings which were enacted in Kansas last week by the party proposing to capture all the telegraph lines existing on the so-called Gould roads. It has already been announced that on the 27th ult. the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were seized by the Union Pacific Railroad Company under orders from Mr. Jay Gould; disconnected from the office of the telegraph company at Omaha and transferred to the office of the American Union Telegraph Company. In order to regain possession of these lines, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company filed its bill in the United States Court for the District of Nebraska, setting forth the recent act of the Union Pacific Railway Company in detail, and yesterday morning made application at Keokuk, Iowa, to Judge McCrary, the Circuit Judge of the United States for that circuit, late Secretary of War, for an injunction restraining the railway company from interfering or meddling with the telegraph lines and wires of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, included in and demised by the contracts existing between the telegraph and railroad company; from interfering with, or in any way preventing, the Atlantic and Pacific Company from reconnecting the said wires running in and out of the offices for commercial business in Omaha with its line of telegraph upon the railroad at the point at which they were disconnected, or such other points as may be convenient to restore the said lines to their original condition, and restraining the railroad company from interfering with the Atlantic and Pacific Company, or preventing it from doing any act not authorized by the contract. Judge McCrary granted the restraining order as prayed for in the bill, and continues it in force until the 6th day of April next, when the case will be heard before him at St. Louis upon proofs to be submitted. Under this order the Atlantic and Pacific Company will immediately regain possession of its lines and operate and control them as heretofore, an ordinary business connection being afforded the lines of the new telegraph company.

Yesterday morning, in New-York, the President of the Union Pacific Railway Company addressed a letter to the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing the intention of the former company to assume the control and management of all telegraph lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as those of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, already seized, upon the Union Pacific Railroad, basing his action upon the opinion of Judge Dillon and the demand of the American Union Telegraph Company, already made known to the public, and closed his communication with the rather startling announcement that the lines of the Western Union Company must be removed from the railroad and the various bridges on the line of the Union Pacific Road, (main line,) including the Omaha bridge, right away. The Western Union authorities in Chicago, anticipating from certain indications that a movement of this kind might be attempted to summarily interfere with their wires on the Omaha bridge, and otherwise disturb their existing lines on this road, were fully prepared to resist any such attempt, and at a late hour yesterday afternoon a petition in behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railway Company for an injunction was presented to United States Circuit Judge McCrary, at Keokuk, and application made for a temporary injunction. Judge McCrary entered an order allowing the injunction as prayed for in the bill, with provision for hearing and filing proofs and bond at St. Louis, April 6, being the time fixed for the Atlantic and Pacific hearing. The prayer of the bill is as follows: "That the defendant, its agents and employes, be restrained from intermeddling or in any wise interfering with lines, wires, poles, and property of the telegraph company on the bridges, or any of them, or on the right of way of the railroad company, or with the agents of the telegraph company going or being on said bridges, or right of way to regain its lines, wires, poles, or appliances." This order continues in force until the hearing and the further order of the court, thus preventing any further summary proceedings on the part of the railroad officers and affording the telegraph company an opportunity to invoke the aid of the law to protect its rights.

J. M. Woolwrich, attorney, yesterday obtained an injunction from United States Judge McCrary restraining the Union Pacific Railway Company from any interference whatever with the lines, poles, &c., of the Western Union Company. The injunction was served last night upon the General Superintendent and local manager of the Union Pacific lines at Omaha, and upon Union Pacific employes on both sides of the bridge. The Union Pacific Railway Company had a force of 100 men out last night watching the Atlantic and Pacific lines, of which they took possession on Friday morning last. Colorado commercial business for points on the lines of the Kansas Pacific is being forwarded over the Western Union wires to Kansas City, and mailed from there to points of destination.

An injunction was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, by Judge Daniels, in the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the American Union Telegraph Company, enjoining the defendants from in any wise interfering with the telegraph lines and wires of the plaintiffs. Ex-Judge Porter, one of the counsel for the Western Union Company, said last night that he was not in possession of any of the facts in the case, as he had but yesterday returned to the City after an absence of several days, but he understood from his partners that some such order had been obtained, and that no definite action had yet been taken in regard to it. On Saturday last a somewhat similar injunction was granted out of the Superior Court, and served on John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while he was at the Windsor Hotel in this City. About the same time, and on Monday, orders of a like character were obtained in suits begun in Chicago and other points in the West, and it is understood in this City that the whole chain of these injunctions are a portion of a general plan of defensive action on the part of the Western Union against any further aggressions in the interest of the American Union Telegraph Company, such as were lately made by Jay Gould on the Pacific Railroad lines. The injunctions granted in the West are binding as against the defendants there until they are vacated, and it is believed that the granting of this order by Judge Daniels was a precautionary movement by Western Union against the parties in this City who control the Union Pacific and American Union Companies, so as to prevent them from sending orders to their Western agents or officers, or substituting other agents and officers, to interfere with the interests of Western Union.

CHATHAM-SQUARE TRANSFERS.

WIDENING THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE STATION—WHY CITY HALL TRAINS STOP AT MIDNIGHT.

Nearly 29,000 passengers passed over the Second-avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad on Monday, the first day on which it was opened for travel. On the same day the Third-avenue line carried but 82,000 passengers, as against a general average in the past of nearly 91,000. The actual increase of travel by the opening of the Second-avenue line is therefore estimated, taking the first day's experience as a basis, at about 20,000 passengers. The line now extends only to Sixty-fifth-street, the Thirty-fourth-street station is not ready for use, and none of the regular stations are completed. The road has gone into operation at least a month before it was fairly ready, and when all arrangements are completed doubtless a great increase of travel will follow. As things are now the Second-avenue line carried on the day of its opening nearly half the number of passengers transported on the same day by the Sixth-avenue road, which was about 69,000, and more than double the number carried by the Ninth-avenue road, which was a little over 13,000. The revenue of the first day amounted to over $2,000, from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M., so that, financially speaking, the stockholders of the Manhattan Company have no reason to complain. The total number of passengers carried on all the roads on Monday was a little over 196,000, and the receipts were nearly $15,000.

The system of transferring passengers at Chatham-square created almost as much confusion yesterday as on Monday, especially during commission hours in the morning and evening. General Manager Winslow and Superintendent Stewart passed nearly all of Monday night at the station in Chatham-square, making arrangements to increase the facilities for speedy transfer. As soon as the great tide of travel stopped, laborers were set to work on the staircase, and before daylight yesterday the passage-way to the bridge had been widened some two feet. The wooden stairs were not intended to be permanent, but were substituted temporarily until new iron ones can be made to take the place of those ruined by fire at the Brooklyn factory about a week ago. The bridge, however, is deemed by the Manhattan managers amply wide enough to meet all demands that will be made upon it. They did not consider when building the stairs that the Third and Second avenue trains, according to their schedules, are obliged to reach Chatham-square almost simultaneously, and that, therefore, during the busy hours of the day, crowds would be crossing in both directions at the same time. The absence of a stairway to the street from the Second-avenue station also helps to augment the throng, as passengers by the Second-avenue line stopping at Chatham-square are forced to cross the bridge in order to gain the sidewalk. Gen. E. F. Winslow, the General Manager of the Manhattan Company, says that all confusion will be done away with in a short time. An iron railing will pass through the centre of the bridge as soon as the permanent stairway is erected, and officers will be stationed to direct the transferred passengers which side of the bridge to take. "The matter would regulate itself in a very short time," said Gen. Winslow. "As soon as our passengers get the run of the road, nearly all those who wish to come to the South Ferry will take the Second-avenue line, and those wishing to go to the City Hall the Third-avenue line. In a few days you will find that very few, except strangers, will require to be transferred at Chatham-square, and the bridge, which is now crowded and almost impassable at some hours, will be comparatively but little used. It requires but the walking of a block at most for our patrons below Sixty-fifth-street to take a car which will carry them directly to their destination, and the majority of them will prefer walking that block to the trouble of being transferred at Chatham-square."

Gentlemen whose business calls them to the neighborhood of the City Hall in the small hours of the morning, grumble very much on account of the rule discontinuing trains to City Hall-square after midnight. At 12 o'clock the Second-avenue cars stop running altogether, and the Third-avenue trains are continued to the South Ferry. The reason for this, as given by the management, is that most of the travelers who use the road after midnight are patrons of one of the Brooklyn ferries, and that it would not pay the company to run to the City Hall. It is fair to assume, however, as one discontented gentleman said yesterday, that travelers wishing to take the Jersey ferries have as much claim to the facilities of rapid transit as the Brooklynites, and, in addition to these, a large class of persons who work in the neighborhood of the City Hall are anxious to get to their homes as soon as possible when their labor is done. There is no probability, however, of inducing the company to change its rule in this respect for the present. Gen. Winslow clinched the subject yesterday, when he said to the reporter, "When you can show us that it will pay, trains will be run to the City Hall after midnight."

At 6 o'clock, when the travel was very heavy on the Chatham-street branch of the road, a slight accident at the City Hall terminus added a good deal to the confusion of the day. In backing up to "hitch" to one of the trains the coupling of an engine got jammed under the platform of the car. The four cars of the train were filled with passengers, but no warning was given them, and the trainmen set to work to right matters. Only one side of the depot was left open for trains, and from this cars were dispatched as fast as possible. The crowd in the first train watched several start out from the other side, but, not knowing what was the matter, kept on the train, grumbling heartily, but hoping to start in a moment. As only one side of the depot could be used, down trains from Chatham-square were all delayed, and came crawling down so slowly that passengers were kept 10 and 15 minutes between the two stations.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

A NEW ENROLLMENT FOR THE XXTH WARD—MR. DAGGETT'S BIG CONTRACT.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County met last evening at Republican headquarters, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. After some routine business had been transacted, a motion was made to appoint a committee from the General Committee to re-enroll the Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward. The motion was opposed by Alderman Roberts, John A. Nichols and other prominent gentlemen in the Twentieth Ward, who claimed that the dissensions in the ward had been satisfactorily settled, and that a Committee, made up of representatives from both factions, were engaged in revising the roll-book of the association. Mr. Daggett, of the Nineteenth Ward, warmly advocated the re-enrollment, and, in his capacity of leader—a rôle which he has adopted with some success recently in the General Committee—assumed to lead the majority of the delegates with him. Mr. Willy, of the Sixth Ward, made an appeal for fair play on behalf of the Twentieth Ward. He said the Republicans in the banner ward of Kings County should be allowed to settle their differences among themselves. Raising his voice and turning to Mr. Daggett, the speaker said they did not want John Sherman or any other man to walk into that General Committee and bull-doze them with a $300,000 contract. The allusion to the contract recently obtained by Mr. Daggett from Secretary Sherman was received with mingled laughter and cheers.

Mr. Daggett rose to a question of privilege. He said the difference between himself and his excited friend, Mr. Willy, was that he [Daggett] had his contract in his pocket, while Mr. Willy was a disappointed applicant for a Port Wardenship. Mr. Daggett wished to correct another error made by the gentleman. Mr. Willy had come nearer to the correct amount of the contract than any person that had spoken of it yet, but Mr. Daggett wished it to be understood that the contract was for $1,200,000, and that he had it in his pocket. The office-holders present and prospective, in the committee, received Mr. Daggett's announcement of the extent of his contract with vociferous enthusiasm. The resolution to re-enroll the Twentieth Ward was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The next subject of interest brought before the committee was a preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Charles Cheshire, of the Thirteenth Ward. The preamble set forth that in view of the turbulent and revolutionary course of the Democracy in trying to defeat the will of the people in Maine and in the effort making in Congress to unseat Mr. Orth, of Indiana, and Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, so that Congressional delegations from these States might be unlawfully seized to be used, if need be, to thwart the will of the people, should the Presidential election be thrown into the lower house of Congress, and in view of the fact that the next Presidential election would be the last under a census that gave an undue advantage to the South, it was proper that a resolution which was appended indorsing the action of the State Convention at Utica, in resolving to vote for a man who would take his seat if elected, should be passed.

Mr. Hobbs, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, moved that the resolution lie on the table. Mr. Cheshire called for the yeas and nays. The motion to put the resolution on the table was carried by a vote of 52 to 32. Mr. Daggett and Mr. Amos Learned, both delegates to the National Republican Convention pledged to vote for Grant, voting in the affirmative.

The petitions of Alderman James G. Powers and of Fire Commissioner Brennan to be restored to membership in their respective ward organizations, from which they had been expelled for treachery to the party, were denied. The committee then adjourned.

THE RUIN OF THE HARBOR.

Joseph Elways, a Red Hook fisherman, complained to the Pilot Commissioners yesterday that on several occasions last week he saw the Italians employed on the Street-cleaning Department scows dumping garbage into the Bay while being towed down to sea. He asserted that they were ruining his business by their action, and that now he hauls up tin kettles and preserve cans instead of fish as formerly. Col. Todd, of the Morris and Cummings Dredging Company, complained that last week two loads of stone were dumped in the channel leading to the island now being connected with the main land on the Jersey flats, and that two of the company's steamers broke their screws in consequence. The board ordered the usual action to be taken.

THE COMBINATION INTACT

MR. DUDLEY AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN STILL VOTING WITH TAMMANY MEMBERS TO PROTECT THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS—REFUSING TO CONSIDER THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

For more than two hours, yesterday, the Board of Aldermen were engaged in discussing a great variety of questions—some of them varying in degree and importance. The opening portion of the session was marked by the usual presentation of resolutions permitting the erection of awnings, meat-racks, water-troughs, &c., in the streets. Alderman Marshall called attention to the loose manner in which street obstructions were erected, and referred to the fact that one of them fell upon a citizen and injured him, and that the latter would probably sue the City for damages. He asked that all such resolutions be sent to the Bureau of Permits. Alderman Keenan replied that they could only send them to a committee. Subsequently, Mayor Cooper sent in vetoes of a number of like measures, and they were laid over.

Alderman Marshall offered a resolution directing the Committee on County Affairs to report at the next meeting of the board what steps have been taken to secure an investigation of the charges against the Superintendent of Buildings, in accordance with the resolution referred to the above committee on Feb. 17.

Alderman Sauer, who has on various occasions defended Mr. Dudley in the board, here rose, and in an excited manner expressed the hope that the resolution would be defeated. He intended to ask the board to discharge the Committee on County Affairs from the further consideration of the subject. It was a well-known fact that Mr. Dudley had been indicted by the Grand Jury for some reason or other, but the court decided to quash the bill. Soon after that the persons who procured that indictment tried to have another found against him, and he [the speaker] heard that a certain Alderman went before the Grand Jury to assist in that attempt. The Alderman he referred to admitted that he had conferred with Mayor Cooper and Mr. James M. Macgregor on the subject, but he admitted that he did not know Mr. Dudley personally. The gentleman to whom he referred was then present. Mr. Sauer here looked at Mr. Marshall, and the latter was soon the centre of observation, but he was prepared to meet the statement at once.

Alderman Marshall—I presume that I am the Alderman referred to by the gentleman.

Alderman Sauer (bitterly)—I did not say it was him, but as he admits it, I presume he must know.

Alderman Marshall (smiling)—Well, I freely admit that I went before the Grand Jury.

Alderman Sauer—I rise to a point of order. What is the motion before the house?

President Morris—The consideration of the resolution that has just been read.

Alderman Marshall—That is it, and therefore I believe that debate is in order. The speaker was about to proceed, but he was repeatedly interrupted by Aldermen Sheils and Coggey. Finally, he asked President Morris if he could go on, and the latter replied: "The gentleman has the floor for two minutes."

Alderman Marshall (in surprise)—Only two minutes? Why, as I understand it, the question is on the adoption of the resolution, and surely debate is in order.

President Morris said that the gentleman, then, could proceed. Mr. Marshall, resuming, acknowledged that he went before the Grand Jury, and that he never saw Mr. Dudley in his life; therefore no one could accuse him of entertaining any personal or political animosity toward him. He should be the very last man in the world to prosecute any officer, no matter what his politics might be, if he thought that he had discharged his duties properly.

Alderman Slevin—I believe the gentleman called upon Mayor Cooper, and I hope he will explain his interviews with him.

Alderman Marshall—I will explain everything my friend asks me. I may say, first, that my attention was directed to Mr. Dudley on account of the serious charge that he had authorized the erection of buildings in a manner contrary to law, and that such buildings were dangerous to the lives of our citizens. Now, when charges are preferred against any one holding an official position, no matter whether they are baseless or not, they should be investigated. It is the duty of a body like this to make the investigation, and ascertain whether they are true or false. This is the object of the resolution. If the charges are proved true, then Mr. Dudley should be removed; if false, then he can be fully justified and cleared from the accusations. I have no personal feeling, no animosity against Mr. Dudley. My only object is to discharge my duty as a representative of the board, in the interest of the public. Now, if the statement be true that Mr. Dudley has authorized the erection of buildings in violation of the law which he should carry out, the Common Council should know it. An allusion has been made to my interviews with the Mayor and other gentlemen. My interviews with the Mayor were merely of an informal character. I consulted with him for the purpose of getting information, and my information was based upon the affidavits of respectable persons. As to Mr. Macgregor, I had two interviews with him at his house on the subject. My object was to obtain information respecting the Building Department when he was its Superintendent. I am not ashamed to say that I have applied for information on the whole subject in order to present it to this board, so that my colleagues might take action upon it. When I first introduced the resolution calling for an investigation, there was a great deal of indignation manifested toward me, and it was said I was trying to prejudice the case then against Mr. Dudley, but that charge is baseless. Now, I renew my resolution directing the Committee on County Affairs to inquire into the matter. The indictment against Mr. Dudley has been quashed, and there can be no excuse now for refusing to investigate the charges against him.

Alderman Slevin—It is true that the Grand Jury quashed the indictment against Mr. Dudley, and that is enough.

Alderman Sauer—There is no necessity for any other investigation, when the Grand Jury of this County, who have more facilities than this board, have failed to prove the charges.

The discussion would have continued much longer, the Tammany members desiring to defend Mr. Dudley, but cries of "Question" being raised, the motion to discharge the committee from the duty of investigating the accusations against the Superintendent of the Building Department was put and adopted by a vote of 15 to 6, the Tammany and Republican members voting in the affirmative, and the Anti-Tammany men in the negative.

Alderman Marshall here moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices report at the next meeting of the board why Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, the Mayor's nominee for Police Commissioner, in place of De Witt C. Wheeler, should not be confirmed.

Alderman Jacobus, however, moved to place the resolution on file, and it was carried by a vote of 15 to 6.

Alderman Marshall presented a like resolution in regard to Mr. Smith Clift, who was nominated by the Mayor for President of the Tax Commission, in place of Mr. John Wheeler, but the motion was defeated by a similar vote.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution which authorizes the United States Heating and Power Company to lay mains in the streets. The veto, which was laid over, set forth the reasons that were given in regard to similar resolutions which have already appeared in THE TIMES.

Alderman Goodwin offered a resolution asking the Legislature to pass Assemblyman McCarthy's bill in relation to non-resident teachers in the public schools. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

A petition was received asking that the name of Park-row be changed to Publishers'-row. It was referred to a committee.

JAY GOULD'S MOVEMENTS.

Jay Gould telegraphed privately from St. Louis, yesterday, that he had had a conference with President Allen of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and that "arrangements were about completed," presumably for a working arrangement between that road and the Wabash system. On the strength of this news Iron Mountain stock jumped from 59½ to 64½ in a few minutes. Mr. Gould added that he was to leave last night via the Iron Mountain Road, for Texas. From this it is assumed that he will not attend the meeting of the South-western Railway Association, to be held in the Lindell House, St. Louis to-day, to endeavor to settle the differences between the railroads forming the South-western pool. The trouble was caused by the refusal of the Missouri Pacific Company to pay into the pool $34,000 which it owed for excess of percentages, on the ground that it ceased to be a member of the pool when Gould purchased it from Commodore Garrison. It gave, however, no notice of its alleged withdrawal, but continued to attend meetings of the pool, and to pocket the money turned over by the other roads that had a surplus as long as it was short. As late as one month ago, at the last meeting of the association, the General Manager and General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific were present, and Mr. Talmadge, the General Manager of the road, personally wrote the following memorandum for an agreement to settle the complications:

"That the Commissioner be instructed to settle the business of the association up to Dec. 1, 1879, in accordance with existing agreement; that the business carried from Dec. 1 to Jan. 23, 1880, shall be settled on the same basis, unless, by agreement of the parties in interest, a different basis of settlement shall be mutually agreed upon; that all matter be referred to the Presidents and managers of the several roads, and whatever readjustment of affairs or modification of agreement shall then be decided upon shall take effect on and date from Jan. 23, 1880."

Mr. Gould's action in this matter is indignantly denounced by the managers of the other roads as disreputable in the extreme.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

There was filed in the Register's office, Brooklyn, yesterday, the map of a new road to Coney Island, to be called the Brooklyn Elevated and Atlantic Beach Railroad. Outside the city limits the road will be on the surface. The route runs from Fulton Ferry, through Furman-street to Atlantic-avenue, over private land to Hamilton-avenue, thence to Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and over private land to the city line near the depot of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Road, with the route of which the line will thence be parallel to the Park lands, near the Concourse, on Coney Island.

LITERARY NOTES

—Bishop Wilberforce's Life is already in its fifth thousand.

—Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ" is in its twenty-fifth edition in England.

—Bishop Ellicott's "New Testament Commentary" is to be issued serially.

—A volume of literary essays by the late Bayard Taylor will shortly be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—The Appletons have ready their "Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events" for the past year.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press "Montezuma," a new volume in Mr. Eggleston's series on famous American Indians.

—Harper & Brothers have introduced the system of sending by post their "Half-Hour Series," any 25 of the little volumes for $5.

—A cheaper issue of Mr. R. H. Hutton's well-known "Essays, Theological and Literary," is fresh from the press of Macmillan & Co.

—It is reported that Dr. John Brown is about to issue a completed edition of his delightful essays, the well-known "Horæ Subsecivæ."

—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, who has written some charming books of unconventional travel, has in preparation a little monograph on Thoreau.

—It is understood that Miss S. H. Adams, of this City, is making a new translation, into English, of Prof. Hermann Grimm's "Life of Michael Angelo."

—Herbert Spencer's "Ceremonial Institutions," a section of the second volume of his "Principles of Sociology," will shortly be published by the Appletons.

—The Rev. George W. Cooke, of Indianapolis, Ind., has nearly ready "A Study of Emerson," which takes up over 30 topics relating to the life and works of the Concord seer.

—The report of the Challenger expedition promises to be almost a unique work when completed. It is to extend to 15 volumes and will cost upward of $20,000.

—The late Dr. Thomas Mayo Brewer, who died in Boston Jan. 23, is best known through his "History of North American Birds," published by Prof. Baird, Mr. Ridgway, and himself, in 1874.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have in press "The Origin and Growth of the Psalms," by the late Prof. Murray, of Johns Hopkins University, a work which is practically a study of Hebrew devotional poetry.

—It is said that the indefatigable Prof. Goldwin Smith has in hand a book advocating the union or the confederation of all the Anglo-Saxon communities of the world, as the means of keeping the world in universal peace.

—H. H., whose article in the March *Scribner* shows her to be alive to the flagrant injustice suffered by the Indians, is hard at work on a small volume which shall set forth more in detail the wrongs of the unfortunate wards of the nation.

—The Rev. Dr. Service, the Scotch clergyman who published a brilliant volume of sermons two or three years ago, is to edit the "Burns" volume in the series of English tracts to be issued under the editorship of Mr. T. H. Ward, M.A.

—To meet the new wave of interest in Napoleon created by the memoirs now publishing in France, the books of Las Casas and O'Meara, faithful friends of the Emperor when in exile, are being brought out in new editions by W. J. Widdleton.

—An interesting discovery has just been made at Wells, England, of upward of 1,000 original documents, some of which date back to the thirteenth century. Many of the seals are in a beautiful state of preservation. They were found in an old oaken press in the almshouse.

—The London *Examiner* is authority for *the statement that the Finns in America have* founded a literary society in this City, with the object of supporting their organ, the *American Suomalainen Lehti*, and of promoting the diffusion of modern Finnish literature among colonists from Finland.

—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, who has written on historical topics connected with the Revolution, is on a pilgrimage to St. Louis, to collect materials for a life of her father. Col. Hardin was a member of Congress from Illinois, and was killed at the head of his regiment, the First Illinois, at the battle of Buena Vista.

—A work entitled "The Constitution of the Earth" will shortly be published by E. Bell & Sons, London. It will contain a new theory of the evolution of the species, which may be gathered from the sub-title: "Being an Interpretation of the Laws of God in Creation by which the Earth and its Organic Life have been Derived from the Sun by a Progressive Development."

—At length, Edgar Allen Poe is to receive full justice at the hands of Mr. J. H. Ingram, of London, who has just ready for the press two volumes, treating of his whole career and its vicissitudes with great fullness, and with materials said to have been furnished by those who were in the closest relations to him, and not heretofore known to the public.

—Dr. Elliott Coues accomplishes a piece of dry work, but one of importance to students of natural history, by giving a review of the progress of the study of mammals in the United States during the past year. The paper will be found in the March *American Naturalist*. "Concerning Amber," by Erminnie A. Smith, will be found a very attractive summary of the latest theories regarding the origin of amber, its history, and mention in literature.

—An agent of D. Appleton & Co. has been visiting Jeff. Davis at Beauvoir, a station between Nashville and New Orleans, La., that firm being credited with the coming publication of the ex-President's memoirs. These will consist of two large octavo volumes, illustrated with the portraits of the officers of the Confederacy immediately under Davis. A large part of the first volume will expose the views of Mr. Davis as to the causes which led to the war.

—The "National Music of the World" is the title of a posthumous work of the Rev (?) Henry F. Chorley, which his biographer, Mr. H. G. Hewlett, is about to publish through Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. It consists of four lectures, delivered at the Royal Institution in 1862, which, with considerable additions, the author was preparing for publication shortly before his death. The bulk of the musical illustrations accompanying the lectures will be reproduced.

—Another "Washington" number rewards the energy and perseverance of the editor of the *Magazine of American History*. Thirty unpublished letters of Washington are among the original documents, in addition to the 89 printed for the first time in the February and August numbers of 1879. These latter covered the period between the years 1754 to 1780, while the present batch belong to the year 1781. The publication of those of 1782 will follow in August, the intention being to use the February and August numbers for this purpose until all the letters are printed.

—The second volume of the "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines," edited by Dr. William Smith and Prof. Henry Wall, a work to be completed in four volumes, has just appeared. It runs from Eaba to Hermocrates, and makes a work of 940 pages medium 8vo. The second volume (completing the work) of the "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," edited by Dr. Smith and Prof. Cheetham, is also nearly ready. It comprises the history, institutions, and antiquities of the Christian Church from the time of the Apostles to the age of Charlemagne, and makes a book of 1,200 pages. The best talent in England has been employed upon these works, and nothing equal to them has appeared before in the English language.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for early publication, "Adventures in Patagonia, a Missionary's Tour of Exploration," by the Rev. Titus Coan, who has been for many years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands. In 1833 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having heard that there was a large aboriginal population in Patagonia destitute of all education and Christian knowledge, sent out two young men to explore the country and obtain such information as would enable the board to determine upon the feasibility of establishing a mission there. The extraordinary story of their adventures, their sufferings, and escapes are graphically narrated in this volume, to which has been added an account of subsequent explorations and missionary efforts which have been made in that country.

—The first number of the *Oriental and Biblical Journal*, issued as a quarterly in Chicago, under the editorship of the Rev. Stephen D. Peet, is a pamphlet of 48 pages, consisting chiefly of extracts from periodicals devoted to various branches of research. The number is not to be taken as a specimen. The purpose of the *Quarterly* is to show the correspondence between scientific investigation and Scripture truths, *and the editor hopes to keep the magazine fair, candid, and scholarly, while thoroughly orthodox and evangelical*. Albert S. Gatschet contributes interesting notes, and a paper on the sources of information as to the pre-historic condition of America, by the editor, is bound up with the number. The *Quarterly* appears to aim at being an eclectic, with a certain proportion of original matter contributed by the best specialists in Biblical and profane archæology.

—In the current *Magazine of American History*, a frequent contributor, signing himself W. K., points out a proof that Washington was an abolitionist. In the journal of the Rev. Thomas Coke, under the date of May 26, 1785, occurs the following:

"He received us very politely, and was very open to access. He is quite the plain, Country Gentleman. After dinner we desired a private interview, and opened to him the grand business on which we came, presenting to him our petition for the emancipation of the Negroes, and entreating his signature, if the eminence of his station did not render it inexpedient for him to sign any petition. He informed us that he was of our sentiments, and had signified his thoughts on the subject to most of the great men of the State; that he did not see it proper to sign the petition, but if the Assembly took it into consideration, would signify his sentiments to the Assembly by letter."

—One of the editors of the *American Naturalist*, E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, reviews in the March number the modern doctrine of evolution. Mr. Cope first argues for the acceptance of the general doctrine, and then proceeds to discuss modifications of the received idea which are original with him. The subject will be continued. A criticism of the third edition of Dana's "Manual of Geology," takes the eminent Professor of Yale to task for the paleontology of vertebrata in its latest developments. This is the field in which Prof. Cope is at home, and in which he has already had sanguinary battles with rival paleontologists of Connecticut. Prof. Dana has used the nomenclature of Prof. Marsh, as published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, a journal which, in the opinion of the reviewer, "is notoriously regardless of the rule that names must be only proposed to represent work done, and may not be proposed to secure credit for work yet to be done."

—That very remarkable work of Loubats, "The Medallic History of the United States," with all its carefully-compiled text, its magnificent type, and wonderful illustrations, has brought the author quite a number of honors. From Austria Mr. Loubat has received a gold medal, the special one given for distinction in arts and literature, which bears the inscription, "Literis et Artibus." From Wittenburg, the medal given for art and sciences has also been sent. From the King of Sweden Mr. Loubat has received the Order of the Commander of Vasa. Prussia even honors this gentleman with the decoration of the Third Class of the Crown of Prussia, and Italy has made Mr. Loubat a Knight of the Crown of Italy. Perhaps among the many marks of consideration Mr. Loubat has received for his work, and which he must especially prize, is an autograph letter from Prince Bismarck, of which the following is a copy:

BERLIN, April 15, 1879.

SIR: Accept my cordial thanks for your "Medallic History of the United States," a work equally creditable to the author and to the publisher. It is a gift I truly value, as I do the kinds words with which you have accompanied it. Receive the assurance of my highest consideration. V. BISMARCK.

J. F. LOUBAT, LL. D., New-York.

—Mr. S. W. Baker's "Engraved Portraits of Washington," with notices of the originals, with brief biographical sketches of the painters, will be found quite invaluable to collectors. The book itself is highly creditable in as far as paper and type go, to the publishers, Messrs. Lindsay & Baker, of Philadelphia. The biographies of those artists who painted the Father of his Country are well chosen, and all the necessary details are presented. The history of the variations from a single oil-painting, when translated by the copper or steel engraver, are very curious. Thus, from Charles Wilson Peale's picture we find that not less than 45 engravings have been made. Of course, in some of them the differences must be remarkable. For instance, in 1787 Peale made a mezzotint of his picture, and in innumerable books, as frontispieces or as illustrations, the head is repeated, until Mr. Baker closes his list with a Spanish print of "El Gen. Washington." The French seem to have held Washington in special reverence, and his *popularity is shown by there having been no* less than 10 prints made in Paris. After John Trumbull's picture there were made 22 engravings by different artists, but after Gilbert Stuart, the amazing number of 201 copies were produced, all, of course, with some differences. This work, of which only 500 copies have been printed, is for sale by F. Keppel, of this City.

PETER COOPER'S SUGGESTIONS.

HOW AND WHERE HE THINKS THE ISTHMUS CANAL SHOULD BE CUT.

A number of shrewd and ingenious suggestions are contained in an address prepared by Peter Cooper for delivery at the De Lesseps banquet on Monday, but not delivered because of the lateness of the hour. The text of the address is appended:

We have met, my friends, to present our sincere thanks to a man who has performed a work for the world that now commands for him the respect and the admiration of mankind. Our friend, Count de Lesseps, now comes to our country, like a second Lafayette, to pour into our nation's lap the rich treasures of his knowledge and experience, to aid in the accomplishment of a work of unmeasured importance to our country and the world. We feel assured, by all that we know, of the life and character of our esteemed friend, Count de Lesseps, that he will not allow himself to recommend this great and important work to be commenced without a thorough examination of all the different routes that have been carefully surveyed. When that has been thoroughly done, I hope and believe that our country will join heartily in a course of efforts for the accomplishment of so great and so important a work. There is one item of information to which I will ask the especial attention of our friend Count de Lesseps. On a visit to the fair of the American Institute, my attention was called to the cutting and the boring of stone by the use of a sand-blast. While looking at the facility with which stone could be cut and bored by the use of a sand-blast, it occurred to me at once that it could be used with great advantage in cutting a passage for a ship canal through the six miles of solid rock that must be cut in order to make a ship canal through the San Blas route. The great advantage in cutting a canal through rock in this way, would be that the stone could be taken out in the best possible size and shape, to lay with the greater advantage in forming a smooth wall on the sides of the canal. The cutting the stone out in this way would leave the sides of the canal smooth through the great cut in the main rock. The top, or roof, could be cut in the form of an arch, and in that way make it entirely safe against falling stones. I have ventured to call attention to the use of a sand blast, in hope that it may help on the good work of opening an ocean canal.

From all that I have been able to learn of the different routes that have been surveyed, I find myself compelled to believe that our friend, Count de Lesseps, will, on a fuller examination, find that the San Blas route can be cut through, by the means that I propose, for one-half the cost that would be required to make the canal on the Panama route. I believe the San Blas route will be found to be as much freer from difficulties as it is shorter in its length. It will be free from the terrible danger that must always hang over the Panama Canal, on account of the possibility of the canal being entirely destroyed by the breaking away of a dam that is to be some 60 feet in height and some 400 feet in length. This immense dam is intended to hold in check an amount of water that would, by a break, literally destroy the value of the canal, as it might require years of great expense to repair it. I believe that the Constitution of our country has made it the imperious duty of our Congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to establish justice and provide for the common defense and general welfare of these United States." I believe that our Government can best promote the general welfare, and best provide for the common defense, by furnishing all the means to build the entire canal on that route where it can be built, at the smallest amount of cost and in the shortest possible time. I trust that Count de Lesseps will examine with the greatest possible care, the many elaborate surveys that Mr. Kelley has made, at his own cost. Mr. Kelley has satisfied himself that a ship canal can be built for about half the cost, and in about half the time, on the San Blas route, that will be required to build and complete the canal, with its enormous and dangerous dam, on which the Panama Canal must always depend for its safety from the annually-recurring floods of that country.

There are two ways by which our Government can obtain all the money required to build the canal without cost to the American people. It will only require that our Government establish postal savings banks like those of England to take up the unoccupied money of our country at 3 per cent. interest, to be invested and used by the Government in the construction of a sea-level canal across the isthmus. This plan would form for the great mass of the laboring people the only positively sure savings bank of our country. The second plan is for the Government to assume its own sovereign right to pay off the national bonds in exact conformity with the requirements of the law under which the bonds were issued, giving the bondholders the privilege of taking their pay in gold, silver, or paper, at their option, the national money to be made permanently receivable for all forms of taxes, duties, and debts on a par with gold and silver at its present rate, weight, and fineness. The interest that will by this means be saved to the people will enable the Government to expend some hundred millions a year in such national improvements as will most effectually provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the nation.

ONE YEAR TOO EARLY.

Guided by the date given by Mr. Bolton in his "History of Westchester County," the members of the Bedford Presbyterian Church were misled into *preparations for the celebration of the bicentenary anniversary of the church a year too early*. The town records show that the date should be March 22, 1881, and the celebration has been deferred until that time.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—March 2.

SENATE.

THE KELLOGG MEMORIAL.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether any American citizens have been arrested or imprisoned for the exercise of their constitutional right to petition this body concerning a matter of grand public interest, namely, the title to a seat in this body of a Senator from the State of which they are citizens, with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths.

This is supposed to refer to the action of the majority of the Louisiana Legislature in regard to the memorial of the minority of that body, in relation to Mr. Kellogg's seat in the Senate.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, opposed the bill. This was an important matter, he said, and should be approached without prejudice. He joined the Senator from New-Jersey [Mr. Randolph] in praise of Porter's soldierly conduct in the Mexican war and in the late civil war, so far as he then acted in a soldierly way. The man true to his country's flag to the end would never find the speaker detracting from his reputation. But there sometimes came a point in the career of a soldier when his record ceased to be a brilliant one. Benedict Arnold's record was at one time as brilliant as that of any soldier in any war. Mr. Logan said he wished to discuss the case from a legal point of view. He held that Congress had no power to set aside a sentence by court-martial. The only way that Gen. Porter could be restored to the Army was by Executive pardon. A part of his sentence was a prohibition to hold offices under the Government. But even after restoration, no one had power to pay him for services never rendered. The Board of Review was appointed to see if there was ground for pardon. The opinion of Daniel Lord, cited by the Senator from New-Jersey, [Mr. Randolph,] was that the President had authority to pardon. There was no precedent, though the Senator from New-Jersey had spoken of precedents for such restoration as this bill contemplated, except after pardon. The prohibition to hold offices must be removed by Presidential pardon. Congress had nothing to do with it. Mr. Logan stood upon the proposition that the sentence of a court-martial was as decisive as that of the Supreme Court. Though not mentioned in the third article of the Constitution, it was a court growing out of the powers conferred on the different branches of the Government by the Constitution, just as Territorial courts grew out of them. Though Territorial courts are not recognized in the Constitution, they are competent courts, and so are courts-martial. There is a common law of war as well as of peace, growing out of the accumulated experiences and necessities of war and of peace respectively. Courts-martial exercise no arbitrary authority. They proceed on principles sanctioned by statutory and common law. Their action, when properly taken and approved by competent authority, is final, and cannot be annulled. The court-martial that sentenced Porter, continued Mr. Logan, could not be charged with being prejudiced, or to be made up of the enemies of Porter, as was insinuated by the Senator from New-Jersey, [Mr. Randolph.] It was composed of as upright, able, and unprejudiced men as any court that ever was called. Nor was it called by Porter's accuser, as Mr. Randolph had alleged. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the order convening the court, and the findings and sentence of the court. It would be seen, he said, that the court being properly constituted and conducted, no exception could be taken to it. It was made up of men of great distinction, whose names had been read. Gen. Porter was defended by Reverdy Johnson, one of the ablest lawyers of his time. No man was ever tried by a higher court and now Congress was asked to set aside the verdict of such a course, restore to the Army the man they convicted, and pay him about $60,000. The request should be most carefully examined. An unsworn board of three officers, without authority of law, power to send for or swear witnesses, or jurisdiction in the case, had recommended the measure. He thought such a recommendation not worthy to weigh against the sentence of the nine eminent men, having proper jurisdiction, who carefully examined and passed upon the case. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the proceedings of the Board of Review, and continued by saying that it was very clear that the board was not convened for the purpose that the members concluded it was convened for. *It was called to report the facts in the case to the President, not to recommend* the annulment of the court-martial's sentence. He wanted this case to be thoroughly understood and decided on its merits, regardless of the fact that mistakes had been made in other cases by heedless Congressional action, which cases were now attempted to be used as precedents. He quoted Attorney-General Cushing's opinion in Howe's case (6th Attorney-General's, 514) that even if a point had been erroneously decided, it would have been an erroneous decision only, and not a void judgment. The error would have been subject to review only by order of the commanding General. As the sentence had been executed, there was no power competent to review or reverse it. He cited other opinions to the same effect. "A decision made and approved under one President is not liable to be reviewed and annulled by another President." Attorney-General Wirt said: "*If a court-martial decision, made under President Monroe, eight years before, could be set aside, there was no reason why one made in Washington's time could not be set aside.*" Attorney-General Nelson said: "I know of no revisory power by which that sentence can be rescinded, annulled, or modified." Mr. Logan said he would support these opinions by decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, asked if there was any doubt that the President has power to pardon Porter for that part of the sentence which leaves a disability on him.

Mr. LOGAN thought not.

Mr. BLAINE—Now, then, I presume Congress goes on this presumption, that if the President does not concur by giving his approval, two-thirds of Congress can pass the bill over his veto. The presumption is that the President is unwilling to pardon Porter, because he has not done it with all this evidence before him. Now, suppose we pass the bill, and the President fails to sign it, can Congress, by a two-thirds vote, pardon Porter?

Mr. LOGAN—I do not think the pardoning power belongs to Congress, directly or indirectly. It has no power to interfere with the pardoning power.

Mr. BLAINE—Does not that present an obstacle at the very outset?

Mr. LOGAN—Just what I have been arguing. [Laughter.] In further remarks, Mr. Logan cited the decision of the Supreme Court in Dines against Hoover, (20 Howard, 31,) concluding as follows: "If the sentence of a court-martial be so confirmed, it becomes final, and must be executed, unless the President pardons the offender." The Supreme Court, continued Mr. Logan, says the President is the only power that can review—that is, by pardon. Now, the proposition in this bill is to relieve Porter by legislative action.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia—That decision goes on the ground that there is no power to review under the law then existing. Does the Supreme Court say Congress cannot grant any relief so he can hold a position in the Army in future?

Mr. LOGAN—Exactly that; because his pardon belongs to the President, not to Congress. The law of court-martial is the same now as then.

Mr. JONES, of Florida—If the sentence in this case had been simply dismissal of the officer from the Army, would Congress have the power to restore him while the sentence remains?

Mr. LOGAN—Clearly not. Congress frequently authorizes the President, if he deems proper, to reappoint a man in the Army. The reason for this is, that officers in the Army are promoted up to the rank of Colonel, and persons cannot enter the Army over a certain age, and those who are dismissed are generally over that age. Therefore, Congress has to authorize the President to break the chain of promotion by appointing the man. It is not to authorize the President to appoint him; the President already has that power; it is to authorize the President to ignore disabilities of age, &c. That is not the question in this case at all. The power to appoint Porter is not questioned. The President may pardon him to-morrow, and then Congress can authorize his appointment as Lieutenant even, if it chooses, notwithstanding his age. But until that pardon is granted, relieving him from the disability that is in the way of Congress, there is no power to put him in the Army in any rank whatever.

Mr. Logan will continue his remarks to-morrow.

At 3:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW RULES ADOPTED.

The morning hour was, on motion of Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, dispensed with, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules. Mr. BLACKBURN stated that it was his intention immediately to demand the previous question.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, gave notice that unless an opportunity to amend rule 21 was given, he proposed to prevent the ordering of the previous question by every parliamentary means in his power.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa—And I give notice that I will assist him.

Mr. HOUSE, of Tennessee, desired Mr. Blackburn to yield to him to offer an amendment, providing that when a public bill has not been reported back from a committee within 60 days, it shall be in order for the introducer of the bill to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. He understood that the Committee on Ways and Means had decided this morning not to touch the tariff, and he wanted to see whether the representatives of the people were ready and willing to surrender their rights.

Mr. BLACKBURN declined to yield. He was in favor of the gentleman's proposition, but he had no right to yield for it. He had been unanimously instructed by the Committee on Rules to demand the previous question.

Mr. CONGER stated that he wanted to obtain a record on the question of whether or not political riders should be placed on appropriation bills, and his side of the House intended to have that record, if it sat silent here for months. He did not desire debate, he only wanted a vote.

Mr. BLACKBURN—The gentleman has had an opportunity to vote in Committee of the Whole on that identical amendment.

Mr. CONGER—But without a record. Then, turning to the Republican side, Mr. Conger inquired whether the Republican members of the Committee on Rules had agreed that there should be no yea and nay vote on striking out of rule 21 the *clause allowing political riders*.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, a member of the committee, said that he had assented to the demand for the previous question, and so had every member of the committee. He did not know for whom the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Conger] spoke. He [Mr. Frye] only spoke for himself, when he said that his side of the House had had an opportunity to vote on the political rider question. To be sure, they were not on the record by a yea and nay vote, but the whole country knew that the Democratic side of the House had sustained the proposition for riders, and the Republican side had opposed it. It could not be made any plainer or any clearer if the House should stay for months endeavoring to get a vote. He excepted from the Democratic side three or four gentlemen, every one of whom were on the record by speeches or amendments.

As a Republican, as a friend to the tariff, as an opponent to the cutting down of the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco any further, he was in favor of demanding the previous question, and opposed to opening up all those great questions on this matter of the rules, and he asked the Republican side, before it voted down the previous question, to look carefully to see what doors it would open. He simply wanted to point out to his side the exhibition which might be expected in case the demand for the previous question was voted down. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Weaver] would be found leading his forces in a certain direction; the free-trader and the gentleman desiring to take off all taxes on tobacco and whisky would be found leading theirs in another. He hoped, therefore, that the demand for the previous question would be seconded.

Mr. CONGER said that, though Mr. Frye had rebuked him and the members on that side, he thanked him for his argument, which would influence votes on the other side against the demand. He [Mr. Conger] spoke for no one but himself, but he would resist the passage of the rules, unless he had an opportunity of having a yea and nay vote on rule 21.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, also a member of the Committee on Rules, said that he thought a man ought to know when he was beaten—when to fight, and when to see and know, with the forces in his hand, when he was defeated. The Republican side had made a very persistent and earnest, and, he thought, a fair exhibition of its desire to prevent by positive enactment in the rules the placing of political riders on appropriation bills. It had had reinforcements from some of the noblest and best elements on the other side, and for a time it was almost clear that it was going to succeed. But what had happened? All the power of party discipline had been brought to bear, and gentlemen were told that the point of honor required that they should not permit the rule to be changed, and he understood (though he had no authority for it) that a pledge had been made that no political riders should be put on appropriation bills at this session. He believed that that was what had brought about the defeat of the Republican side—that it had been solemnly agreed that no political riders should be put on at the present session if the rule were only left unchanged, and thus the Democratic side had the appearance of victory with the reality of defeat. The Republican side had won the moral victory against political riders, and he was not afraid that they would again disfigure the appropriation bills of this session. If they did, they would be voted down. The question was, whether the Republican side would fight any longer for a mere point of honor, when the other side had the power to beat them. He criticised the amendment offered to the twenty-first rule by Mr. Warner, which he likened to a block in the new game of 15, which was capable of being revolved about, only to come back to the same place after all. That gentleman had succeeded in expressing his opinion against political riders when his block was changed around, and at last he had voted against modifying the rule. The record was as well made up as if 500 yea and nay votes had been taken. Every member of the Democratic Party (except those who had spoken, and were, therefore, on the record) had voted every time solidly against any modification of the rule, and the record was as well made up as though it were painted on the sky.

Mr. BLACKBURN said that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Garfield,] premising his remarks with the declaration of irresponsibility, stating that he had no authority for it, had expressed his opinion that some kind of a truce had been made—that some kind of a bargain had been entered into. He [Mr. Blackburn] was not responsible for the gentleman's opinions, but he desired to say that he had no information, and had never even heard the suspicion thrown out that any such truce had been effected or agreement made, nor did he believe that any such proposition had been made.

The previous question was then demanded and seconded, and the rules as amended read at length by the Clerk. At the conclusion of the reading the House proceeded to vote upon the amendments.

The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was that providing that the Clerk of the House shall, at the commencement of each Congress, call the members to order, call the roll of members, and pending the election of a Speaker, preserve order, and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by any member. Agreed to—yeas 144, nays 107.

The amendment giving the Committee on Commerce full jurisdiction over the River and Harbor bill was agreed to without a division.

The amendment giving the Committee on Agriculture jurisdiction over the estimates and appropriations for the Agricultural Department was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 101.

The amendment giving the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds the right to report appropriations for public buildings and grounds was defeated—yeas 101, nays 136.

The next amendment was that offered to the twenty-first rule by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, and known as the "Morrison" substitute. It was agreed to—yeas 119, nays 112—a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Deuster, of Wisconsin, and Felton, Speer, and Stevens, of Georgia, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The next amendment was that requiring the yeas and nays to be taken on the passage of any bill appropriating money or relating to the revenue. After being amended so as to require the yeas and nays to be taken on the passage of the general appropriation and revenue bills and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors, it was agreed to.

The amendment to rule 28, providing that no motion to suspend the rules and pass a public bill shall be entertained unless the bill shall have been referred to a committee, printed, and distributed, was rejected.

The remaining amendments were agreed to in bulk. The question then recurred on the adoption of the revised rules.

Mr. CONGER demanded the yeas and nays as the only way in which his side of the House could vote against the rule allowing political riders.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the revised rules were adopted—yeas 122, nays 88. Nearly a party vote.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution that the new rules go into effect next Monday. Adopted.

The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

CLAIMING HER HUSBAND'S BODY.

THE CORPSE OF A SUICIDE RECOGNIZED AFTER TWO MONTHS.

On the 7th of January the body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, and was removed to the Morgue for identification. After it had remained at the Morgue for the usual length of time, without being claimed, Coroner Brady gave a certificate of death by drowning, and the remains were interred in the City Cemetery on Hart's Island. Nothing further was heard about the matter until yesterday morning, when Mrs. Annie Hersel, of No. 317 West Thirty-sixth-street, called at the Coroner's office and informed Coroner Brady that she had ascertained that the remains referred to above were those of her husband, Andreas Hersel, who had been missing for several months, and she was desirous of claiming the body and giving it decent interment. Mrs. Hersel said that her husband was 40 years of age and a native of Switzerland. He had been in this country over 20 years, and they had been married five years. For the past nine years he had been in the employ of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, first as a driver and then as a watchman. About 12 months ago while in front of the Sixth-avenue depot he was struck on the head by a piece of iron which fell from the track of the elevated railroad, and was severely injured. At times since the accident he had shown symptoms of insanity, and when alone was in the habit of muttering to himself. He commenced a suit against the elevated railroad, but settled it for $100. He had never, however, threatened to take his life. Mrs. Hersel said that she disagreed with her husband, and they separated on the 1st of September. She had met him frequently since the separation, but they were not on friendly terms. On the 30th of January she was informed by Carl Kammeg that her husband had committed suicide, and that if she went to the Morgue she would learn more about it. She did not go to the Morgue until the 23d ult., and then she recognized the photograph taken of the man found drowned at Twenty-eighth-street on the 7th of January as that of her husband, and also identified the clothes taken from the body. She was in a dilemma as to the disinterment of her husband's remains, as he had been buried as an unknown man, and Coroner Brady gave her an amended death certificate, and referred her to the Commissioners of Charities.

A WESTCHESTER DIVORCE.

The suit of Kate A. Searles against Frank I. Searles, both of Sing Sing, was tried at White Plains yesterday, before Judge Barnard, without a jury. The suit was brought by the plaintiff, the wife of the defendant, for a decree of divorce on the grounds of abandonment, inhuman conduct, and infidelity on the part of the defendant. The latter did not put in an appearance at court, owing to the fact that in September last, on account of domestic infelicities, he ran away from his family, and is supposed to be enlisted in the Army. At all events, he has not shown himself since in Sing Sing. William G. Valentine represented the plaintiff, and Smith Lent the defendant. The answer put in to these allegations was in the shape of an affidavit made by Mr. Lent, on information derived from defendant's father, and made as a defense, that all his acts were condoned by the plaintiff. The Judge promptly granted the decree of divorce, allowing the plaintiff $5 per week alimony, $75 counsel fees, and absolute custody of her child as long as it shall live.

TWO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Among the instruments recorded at the Register's office last Saturday, were two deeds, which have been suppressed by the employes of that office so effectually that the combined efforts of the reporters failed to unearth them on that day. One of the papers was a deed by which James Scobie conveys to Charles R. Robert a plot of land, 172.1½ by 185.5½ by irregular, located on the east side of Riverside-avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, for a nominal consideration. Nothing could be ascertained about the other suppressed document, further than that it was a deed from J. Hustace to Louis A. Loew, a brother of the Register, who is employed as collector in his brother's office. A request for the production of the paper elicited the reply that it could not be had for publication, as Mr. Loew did not desire to have the transaction reported.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	49	Molasses, bbls	683
B. W. Flour, pkgs	167	Spirits Turp., bbls	16
Beans, bbls	1,047	Resin, bbls	25
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Oil-cake, pkgs	202
Cotton, bales	9,315	Pecans, pkgs	73
Dried Fruit, pkgs	59	Pork, pkgs	586
Eggs, pkgs	3,398	Beef, pkgs	248
Flour, bbls	11,680	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,756
Corn-meal, bags	96	Lard, tcs	756
Wheat, bushels	61,650	Lard, kegs	528
Corn, bushels	81,500	Butter, pkgs	2,965
Oats, bushels	22,200	Cheese, pkgs	756
Rye, bushels	300	Dressed Hogs, No.	545
Malt, bushels	1,600	Rice, pkgs	468
Barley, bushels	3,350	Sugar, hhds	3
Grease, pkgs	229	Sponge, bales	8
Grass-seed, bags	708	Skins, bales	239
Hides, No.	1,859	Starch, pkgs	890
Hides, bales	1,131	Stearine, pkgs	150
Hops, bales	104	Tallow, pkgs	298
Istle, bales	36	Tobacco, hhds	68
Lead, pigs	895	Whisky, bbls	355
Leather, sides	8,003	Wool, bales	14
Moss, bales	142		

COTTON—In the option line business has been to a very moderate aggregate at a further reduction of 3@4 points....Early deliveries have been in limited request, but quoted essentially unaltered as to values....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 881 bales, including 351 bales to spinners and 530 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 12 11-16c.@12 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅞c.@13c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Fair at 14 13-16c.@14 15-16c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported today of 79,500 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 12,171 bales, and thus far this week, 42,559 bales, (against 50,272 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,328,318 bales, (against 3,870,592 bales in the preceding Cotton year)....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 17,795 bales; to the Continent, 4,829 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 982,138 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 287,207 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
March	2,450	12.91@13.00
April	12,500	13.09@13.18
May	30,600	13.29@13.39
June	24,600	13.48@13.58
July	4,200	13.60@13.70
August	3,000	13.67@13.75
October	500	12.38@12.40
November	1,200	12.00@12.03
December	1,500	11.96@11.97

Transferable orders issued at 12.95.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
March	12.95@....	12.93@12.94
April	13.12@13.13	13.09@13.10
May	13.32@13.33	13.29@13.30
June	13.52@....	13.48@13.49
July	13.67@13.68	13.60@....
August	13.70@13.72	13.67@13.68
September	13.21@13.23	13.22@13.24
October	12.36@12.38	12.35@12.37
November	12.00@12.01	11.99@12.01
December	11.95@11.96	11.95@11.96

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

March	12.99	August	13.67
April	13.13	September	13.20
May	13.32	October	12.36
June	13.51	November	12.02
July	13.63		

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been again quite moderate, as well for home use as for export, and prices have been quoted somewhat weaker and irregular, in instances showing a decline of as much as 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,800 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 1,050 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 50@$5 75 for poor to choice, (with standard Extras again quoted at about $5 50;) 900 bbls. City Mills Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 45@$6 85 for about fair to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $6 85@$7 15, (the latter for very fancy,) and inferior to choice English brands at $6 50@$6 75; 2,750 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, part to arrive, at $5 75@$6 75, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 90@$6 50, (300 bbls. went at $6 for export;) 1,900 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $6 15@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice, mainly at $6 65@$7 35;) 1,600 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for strictly fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 60; 3,250 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 90@$7 75, mostly at $6 50@$7 35, (about 1,900 bbls. for shipment at $6 25@$6 75, the latter for very good Indiana for the West Indies;) 750 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter (these at $6 85@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 25; 450 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 90@$5 40 for poor to very choice Spring; and $5@$5 50 for poor to very fancy Winter Wheat, (the latter an extreme;) 900 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 50@$4 65 for very inferior to very choice Spring, and $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 25....Southern Flour quoted about as before, on a pretty firm movement, mostly for shipment; 1,900 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 35@$7 50, mainly at from $5 50@$7 25, of which about 1,500 bbls. for shipment to South America....RYE FLOUR dull at previous prices; 225 bbls. sold, chiefly at $4 50@$5 15 for fair to very choice Superfine State, and up to $5 25 for fancy do....CORN-MEAL without much inquiry; ordinary to fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10; Brandywine at $3 25@$3 30; sales reported of 150 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, quoted at from $1@$1 25, as to quality; City coarse at $1 06@$1 09, from mills; very poor Western as low as $1....OATMEAL in slack demand at unaltered prices....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR very dull, and more or less nominal, at from $1 85@$1 75 for inferior to fancy, (the latter an extreme,) ₩ 100 lb....BUCKWHEAT neglected; prime State last sold here at 51c. ₩ bushel.

GRAIN—A moderately active movement has been reported in Winter WHEAT to-day, chiefly in the speculative line, the export call having been on a restricted scale. Prices through the earlier dealings tended generally downward, yielding fully 1c.@1½c. ₩ bushel. Toward the close, with a slight revival of the speculative spirit, No. 2 Red rallied in the instance of the April option ¼c.@½c. a bushel, and No. 1 White also hardened a little. The latest dealings, however, indicated a relapse to the lowest figures, as in part reflecting the depression noted at the West, especially at Chicago. Spring Wheat has been rather more sought after for early delivery, chiefly shipment and has been quoted firm on very meagre offerings. Options on Spring grades generally neglected and nominal as to price.... Western reports were of generally weak and irregular markets. Cable advices were of an adverse tenor.... Sales have been reported of 1,015,000 bushels, of which 207,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 52,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 49@$1 46¼, closing at $1 46¼ afloat (against $1 47 bid afloat last evening;) 64,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 46@$1 47, closing at $1 46, (against $1 47 bid last evening;) 160,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 47@$1 48¼, closing at $1 47, (against $1 48¼ yesterday;) 24,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 45¼@$1 45½, closing at $1 45¼, (against $1 46 yesterday;) 8,200 bushels ungraded White, $1 43; 90,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 48@$1 49½, closing afloat at $1 49, (against $1 50, afloat, bid, last evening;) 136,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 48¼@$1 50, closing at $1 48¼, (against $1 50 yesterday;) 376,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 49¾@$1 51¼, closing at $1 49¾, (against $1 51¼ bid, last evening;) 40,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 46@$1 48¼, closing at $1 46, (against $1 49¼ yesterday;) 26,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 42@$1 47½; 4,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, (choice Chicago) at $1 40; 17,000 bushels ungraded Spring within the range of $1 40@$1 45....CORN has been in good request, chiefly for deliveries in the current month at a shade higher prices. Export inquiry moderately active....Sales have been reported of 612,000 bushels, (of which 158,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, about 46,000 bushels, at 58c.@58½c., mainly at 58½c., closing in favor of holders; New-York No. 2, March options, 112,000 bushels, at 56¾c.@56⅞c., closing at 56⅞c., do. April, 8,000 bushels, at 55½c.; do. May, 8,000 bushels, at 53½c.; New-York Steamer Mixed, about 58,000 bushels, at 57½c.@58c., closing, afloat, at 58c.; do. March options, 16,000 bushels, at 55½c.@55⅝c., closing at 55⅝c.; do. April, 8,000 bushels, at 54c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 57c.@60c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 54½c.@56¾c., mainly at 56½c.; Jersey Yellow, 58c.; Round Yellow, 56½c.@57c.; No. 2 White at 60c.; steamer White at 58c.; steamer Yellow at 58c.; White Southern, choice, about 10,000 bushels, for export, at 67½c....RYE in less demand, but held at full prices; prime State and Canada, (boat-loads,) quoted at 96c....BARLEY quoted as before, with sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 95c., and 20,000 bushels California Bay brewing within the range of 72c.@75c....A restricted business noted in BARLEY-MALT within our previous range....Canada Peas wholly nominal here....OATS have been moderately active and a shade dearer....Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 4,200 bushels, at 50½c.@51c., (by sample at 51c.;) New-York No. 2 White, 21,000 bushels, at 47½c.@47⅞c., chiefly at 47⅞c.; do. March option, 5,000, at 46⅞c.; New-York No. 2 White, 3,500 bushels, at 46¾c.@47c., (in elevator at 47c.;) New-York No. 1, quoted at 47¼c.; New-York No. 2, 18,000 bushels, at 47¼c.@47⅞c.; do. March, 5,000 bushels, at 45½c.; New-York No. 3, 4,900 bushels, at 46½c.@47c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,600 bushels, at 47½c.@49½c.; Mixed do., 2,800 bushels at 46½c.@47c.; White State, 4,300 bushels, at 49½c.@51c., as to quality; Mixed State, 2,100 bushels, at 47½c.@48c. No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 47½c....Rather more inquiry noted for PEAS, which has been quoted about steady....HAY and STRAW without important alteration....Of Western CLOVER, further sales reported of 650 bags, good to choice, at 7½c.@8½c.; strictly choice quoted at 8⅝c. Seed market firm; demand mostly from home-trade sources, though part for shipment to Bremen. Other Seeds quoted firm, but quiet.

NAVAL STORES—An active business has been noted in Resin at steady figures, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 52½, and other good grades proportionately; sales of 4,000 bbls. South Carolina Strained and good Strained at $1 50@$1 52½....Tar lightly dealt in, within the range of from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine quiet; merchantable quoted at the close at 48c.@48½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quoted weak here, on a restricted movement, including for early delivery at 7½c.@7⅝c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6½c.@7½c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6c.@6½c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7½c. asked....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7½c. asked. ....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, of Crude, to the extent of 100,000 bbls. here, 429,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 320,000 bbls. at Bradford, at 90⅛c.@93¾c., closing at 91¼c. asked, and 90½c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have shown a moderate degree of animation at, however, irregular prices, closing more steadily....MESS PORK comparatively tame at $12 for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $11 75 for ordinary brands of old, Mess, and $12 50 for new. Sales of 300 bbls. at $12 for old and $12 50 for new, uninspected....Other kinds unaltered....And in the option line Mess Pork in light demand and higher, with March option quoted at the close at $12 40@$12 50; April at $12 45@$12 55; May at $12 55.... Sales of 1,750 bbls. new Mess for May at $12 25@$12 60....DRESSED HOGS moderately active, including City at 5½c.@6¼c.; and Pigs at 6⅝c.; Western at 5¼c.@5⅞c....CUT-MEATS quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted....BACON quiet but quoted strong; Long Clear quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c., and Short Clear at 7⅝c.@7 7-16c....Western Steam LARD has been attracting less attention for early delivery, but has been quoted about steady....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 443 tcs. at $7 70@$7 75 for new, closing, for contract grade of new, at $7 75....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been dealt in, to a fair aggregate, with March options closing at $7 67½; April at $7 70; May at $7 75, and year, option at $7 67½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,750 tcs. new, March, at $7 65@$7 70; 4,250 tcs. April, new, at $7 67½@$7 75; 1,000 tcs. May, at $7 75@$7 77½; 500 tcs., June, at $7 80@$7 82½, and 1,000 tcs. year option, at $7 67½@$7 70....City Steam Lard in fair request; quoted at the close at $7 65, with sales reported of 210 tcs. at $7 65....Refined Lard in moderate demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 05, and 600 tcs. sold....BEEF steady, but quiet at from $11 75@$12 25 for Packet; $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11@$13 for Extra....And Tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $20@$23 50....BEEF HAMS inactive; best Western quoted at $17....BUTTER and CHEESE in fair request, and held rather more confidently....EGGS moderately sought after within the reduced range of 11c.@14½c. for good to very choice marks....TALLOW in request at previous prices, with sales reported of 125,000 lb. at 6⅞c.@6⅞c....STEARINE in demand, with City quoted at 7¾c. and Western at 7½c.@7⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw quoted up to 7 7-16c.@7⅝c. for fair and 7 11-16c.@7⅞c. for good refining, on a strong market, as influenced by the unfavorable crop reports from Cuba. Demand good, but the firmness of holders impeded business....Sales reported of 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7 5-16c.@7⅞c.; 192 hhds. Demerara at 7 5-16c.; 129 hhds. and 154 bags Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 40 hhds. Texas at 7¼c....Refined more sought after, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9⅝c.; Crushed, 9⅝c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.; Granulated, 9⅛c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7¼c.@8¾c.

WHISKY—Very dull at $1 10. No sales.

FREIGHTS—In the line of Grain contracts, a moderately active movement has been reported, with rates again quoted weak, and, in the way of berth room, a trifle lower. The decline in Wheat failed to stimulate the export call, the foreign advices having been of an unfavorable tenor. In most other interests, business has been comparatively slow, though the advantages as to rates continued in favor of shippers. Berth freights generally quite dull, for British and Continental ports....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,750 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d., mostly through freight; 300 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d. asked; 1,100 sacks Flour and Meal, in sacks (through freight,) reported at 20s., with room for Grain quoted down to 4⅞d. ₩ bushel, but without further shipments noted; 1,400 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., (mostly through freight and by outport lines at 22s. 6d.@25s.;) small lots of do., in tcs. and bbls., at 3s. and 3s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; 300 pkgs. Butter and small lots of Cheese reported at 35s., (the current asking rate by the regular lines;) Leather quoted at 50s.; 400 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s., and Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 200 bbls. Apples at 3s. asked; 600 bbls. Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. asked. And, by sail, 1,300 bales Cotton, compressed, at 3-16d.; 860 tons Mineral freight at 10s.; 50 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@18s.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 10s.@12s. 6d.; 20 tons Borax at 14s.; 5,000 Hogshead Staves, for tonnage, at 8s.; 500 bundles Shooks at 1s. Also, a British ship, 1,554 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates....FOR LONDON—By steam, 800 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at about 2s. 3d.; 1,450 sacks Flour and Meal, through freight, at 20s.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.@5½d. ₩ 60 lb.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 33s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 500 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@35s. ₩ ton; small lots Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Leather at 60s.@65s.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@35s.; 1,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d., (including Canned Goods.) And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 15s.; about 35 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour, through freight, reported on private terms, quoted at about 2s. 3d.; 800 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, chiefly through freight, reported on the basis of 22s. 6d., with room for Grain quoted at 5d. ₩ 60 lb., but market dull on the reduced basis; 300 pkgs. Butter and small lots of Cheese at 35s.; 175 tons Provisions at 20s. 3d.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton, and 4s. 6d. ₩ tierce and 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 1,500 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.) ₩ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s. 6d.@25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.@30s.; small lots of Apples at 4s. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@18s. 9d....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₩ bushel....FOR NEWCASTLE—A British steam-ship, 1,485 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular freight line, at current rates....FOR BELFAST—A British bark, 553 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 10½d. (option of Newry.)....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 658 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s., free of elevating charges and clearance of March 16; another, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 4s., same conditions; another, 440 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 4s.; a Swedish bark, with 3,800 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 5,362 bales; gross, 128 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,860 bales; to France, 6,116 bales; to the Continent, 1,562 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 345,056 bales.

GALVESTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 740 bales; gross, 740 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,702 bales; to the Continent, 4,936 bales; coastwise, 347 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 80,800 bales.

MOBILE, March 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 390 bales; gross receipts, 395 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,275 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 51,891 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 682 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,564 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 45,060 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 638 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 59,735 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; receipts, 1,014 bales; shipments, 1,257 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 116,192 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 158 head; total for week thus far, 4,700 head, against 5,985 head same time last week; consigned through, 223 cars; market quiet, but steady; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; quotable fair to medium at $4@$4 50; no good to choice Steers offered; butchers' Cows, $3@$3 50; fat Bulls, $3@$3 50. Milch Cows, dull, lower to sell; sales of common to fair at $20@$25; good to prime, $28@$34; late Springers altogether unsalable; veal Calves quoted at $5 50@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; total for week thus far, 9,500 head, against 7,900 head last week; consigned through, 10 cars; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; market easier, weak, or weaker; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 25@$5 50; choice to fancy, $5 50@$5 90; fair to choice Lambs, Western, $5 50@$6 50; a few loads of Sheep remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head; total for week thus far, 15,200 head, against 10,610 head last week; consigned through, 55 cars; market steady for Yorkers; heavy grades easier; sales of Yorkers good to choice, $4 50@$4 55; medium and heavy, $4 60@$4 75; extra Philadelphia, $4 80@$4 90; Pigs, $4@$4 10; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market more active and 5c.@10c. higher, except for the lightest grades; mixed packing, $4 25@$4 45; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 75; light, $4 25@$4 40; all sold. Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market slow, with an easy feeling; common to fair shipping, $4@$4 90; butchers' Cows, $2@$3 50; Bulls and common mixed, $2@$3; stockers and feeders steady with a good demand, at $2 90@$4 05; Bulls, $3 30@$3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 370 head; market steady and unchanged. The *Journal's* London dispatch says: "Cattle firm, with some sales higher, and a good clearance. Sheep firm and a shade higher."

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 201 head; supply from North light; no material change in prices; sales of choice at $7 25@$7 50; extra, $6 75@$7; first quality, $6@$6 25; second quality, $5@$5 50; third quality, $4@$4 75. Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ₩ pair, $100@$170; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$50; fancy Cows, $50@$70; Farrow Cows, $10@$25; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $12@$25; 3-year olds, $20@$37. Western fat Swine, live, 5c.@5½c.; Northern dressed Hogs, 5c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,958 head; market steady on all grades; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $3@$5 50; extra, $5@$6 50; Lambs, 6c.@7½c. Veal Calves, 4c.@8½c.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 451 head of local stock; supply light, but equal to demand; trade very dull; general run common to medium, with only a few really good on sale; trade all retail; quotations: best, $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4 20@$4 85; common, $3 25@$4; stockers, 650 to 900 lb., $3@$3 50. Bulls, Cows and Stags, $2@$3 25; sales to-day, 400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,595 head; Yorkers quoted at $4 40@$4 55; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; selling fair at last week's prices; common to extra, $4@$6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Hogs higher; light, $4 10@$4 20; packing, $4 15@$4 25; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 50; receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 2,500 head. Cattle higher, owing to light supply; there is a fair demand; fair fleshed native Steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,400 lb., brought $4 35@$4 85; feeding Steers, $3 75@$4 15; butchers' grades steady and unchanged; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 800 head. Sheep lower; fair, $3 75@$4 50; good, $4 65@$5; prime to fancy, $5 35@$5 60; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Hogs higher; light, $4 10@$4 20; packing, $4 15@$4 25; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 50; receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 2,500 head. Cattle higher, owing to the light supply; there is a fair demand; fair-fleshed native Steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,400 lb., brought $4 35@$4 85; feeding Steers, $3 75@$4 15; butchers' grades steady and unchanged; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 800 head. Sheep lower; fair, $3 75@$4 50; good, $4 65@$5; prime to fancy, $5 35@$5 60; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 25, cash; $1 25½@$1 25⅝, April; $1 27¼, May; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 11; Rejected, 88c. Corn unsettled, but generally lower; 36¼c. cash; 36⅝c., April; 40⅞c., May; Rejected, 35c. Oats quiet and weak; 31c. cash; 31¼c.@31⅜c., April; 35⅞c. @35⅞c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firmer at 77c.@78c. Timothy-seed—Fair to common, $1 50@$2; ordinary to high grade, $2 40@$2 51. Flax-seed, $1 65. Dressed Hogs active, firm, and higher at $5. Pork unsettled, but generally lower; $11 75@$11 80, cash; $11 85@$11 97½, April. Lard unsettled, but generally lower; $7 12½@$7 15, cash; $7 22½@$7 25, April; $7 35, May. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $4 25; Short Rib, $6 70; Short Clear, $6 80. Eggs, 10½c.@12c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 230,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 3,900 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels. At the close: Wheat active, but weak and lower; $1 22⅞, bid, March; $1 24⅝, bid, April; $1 25⅞@$1 25¾, May. Corn dull, weak, and lower; 36¼c.@36⅛c., March; 36⅞c., bid, April; 40⅝c., May. Oats dull, weak, and lower; 30⅞c.@31⅞c., March; 31½c., April; 35½c., May. Pork heavy; $11 85@$11 87½, March; $11 92½, April. Lard quiet, weak, and 2½c. lower.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Flour dull; Fancy, $6 05 bid; choice, $5 80 bid, cash; $5 85, June; Family, $5 75 bid; Triple Extra, $5 55 bid. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 26½, cash; $1 26, March; $1 28¾@$1 30⅛, April; $1 30⅞@$1 30⅞, May; $1 28@$1 28¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 20⅞ bid; No. 4 do., $1 16. Corn dull; 35c.@35⅛c., cash; 35c., March; 35¾c.@36⅛c., April; 37⅞c.@38c., May. Oats higher; 32⅝c.@33c., cash; 34⅛c., bid, April. Rye dull; 72⅞c. bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork higher; job lots at $12 25@$12 40, cash; $12 27½, April; $12 40@$12 45, May. Lard nominally $7 10. Bulk-meats strong, but slow; Shoulders, $4@$4 10; Clear Rib, $6 40@$6 55; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, $7 25@$7 30; Clear Sides, $7 50@$7 55. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 122,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 327,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 2.—Flour steady. Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 33⅝@$1 34; No. 2 Red Wabash, March, $1 34; April, $1 36⅛; May, $1 37⅞; June and July, new or old, $1 12; Western Amber, $1 32½. Corn dull; High Mixed, 41⅝c.; No. 2, cash, 41c.@41⅛c.; May, 43½c.; Rejected, 39½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $4 55@$4 67½; Prime, $4 50; No. 2, $4 25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Flour firm. Wheat *quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Michigan Spring, on track,* at $1 30; 500 bushels No. 1 Hard Duluth at $1 37. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 Western, on track, quoted at 42c. Barley in fair demand. Rye inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee held at 88c.@89c. Salt lake Fish scarce; market bare of White-fish and Siscoes. Highwines—City made steady. Railroad Freights, to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 8c. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 4,900 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bushels; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 4,900 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 32; receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments, 450 bushels. Corn dull at 41c. asked, 40c. bid. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye easier at 85c. Barley in fair demand and firm; extra No. 2 Fall, 80c. asked. Pork dull at $12. Lard quiet but firm at $7 15@$7 20. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 65; Clear Sides, $7. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Whisky steady, with a good demand at $1 06. Butter firm and unchanged. Sugar firmer; Hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8¼c. Hogs steady and firm; common, $3 75; light, $4 25@$4 45; packing, $4 20@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 2,160 head; shipments, 718 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened quiet, declined ⅛c., and closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 22; do. soft, $1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and March, $1 18½; April, $1 20⅛; May, $1 23⅛; No. 3 do., $1 05; No. 4 do., $1 00½; Rejected, 91c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 37⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 74½c. Barley stronger; No. 2 Spring, 63c.@65⅝c. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork firm at $11 85, cash; $12 05, April. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 20, cash; $7 30, April. Hogs quiet but firm for live at $4 20@$4 40, and steady for dressed at $4 80. Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—Flour steady; Choice, $6@$6 75; No. 1 spring, $6 75@$7; Amber Winter, $7@$7 25; White do., $7 25@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 50@$7 75; New Process, $7 75@$8 25; Graham, $7@$7 25; sales, 740 bbls. Wheat quiet but steady; White and Red State, $1 39. Corn steady and unchanged; Western Mixed, 57c. Barley in light demand, but holders firm; choice Canada held at 95c.; No. 1 Canada, 87c.@88c.; No. 2 do., 77c. Rye scarce and firm; Canada in bond nominally 88c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged. Mill-feed firm and unchanged. Railroad Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 715 bbls.; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Lumber, 100,000 feet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—Flour quiet; Extra, $4 50@$5; do. Family, $5@$5 50; A No. 1, $5 75@$6; fancy, $6@$6 50. Wheat firm at $1 22@$1 25. Corn quiet; No. 2 White, 44c.; do. Mixed, 41¾c.@42c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 40c.@41c.; do. Mixed, 36c.@40c. Rye quiet at 85c.@87c. Pork nominally $13 50. Lard strong; prime Steam, 7⅛c. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4⅝c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@7⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10⅝c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—Flour quiet; sales, 200 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, spot and March, $1 29½; April, $1 32¼; May, $1 35⅛. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady and in active demand; No. 1 White, 37½c.; No. 2 do., 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 36¼c.; No. 2 do., 36c. Clover-seed in good demand; prime, $4 40. Dressed Hogs firm at $5. Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 2.—Corn quiet and weak at 57c.@59c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 40. Hay dull, weak, and lower; ordinary quoted at $18@$20; prime, $22@$24; choice, $25@$25 50. Sugar irregular; inferior, 5¼c.@6c.; common to good common, 6¼c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; prime to choice, 7⅞c.@7⅞c.; Yellow Clarified, 8⅝c.@8⅞c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 ₩ $1,000 premium; Bankers' Sterling, $4 84½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 43c. Rosin dull at $1 20 for Strained; $1 25 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 15. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 55 for hard; $2 55 for Yellow Dip. Corn steady; prime White, 67c.; Mixed, 65c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—Petroleum steady at 9⅝c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., March 2.—Whisky steady at $1 05.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₩ cent. bonds, 109⅞; 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 110⅞; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 109½; Erie, 45⅞; Illinois Central, 104.

4:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 31; Illinois Central, 104½.

5:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes 82f. 50c. for the account.

BERLIN, March 2.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,800,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—3 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Cotton—Futures barely steady.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 31-32d.

LONDON, March 2.—At the Wool sales on Monday the *following were the transactions*: 4,073 bales Victorian Fleece at 1s. 8d.@2s. 3½d., scoured, 2s. ½d.@2s. 5¼d.; greasy, 1s.@1s. 3d.; locks and pieces, scoured, 1s. 2d.@2s. 5d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 2d.; Lambs' Fleece, 1s. 9d.@2s. 10½d., scoured, 1s. 6½d.@2s. 4½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 2½d.; 2,686 bales New South Wales and Queensland Fleece, 1s. 2½d.@2s. 1½d.; scoured, 1s. 5½d.@2s. 2½d.; greasy, 11d.@1s. 7½d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 10½d.; Lambs' scoured, 1s. 5d.@2s. 1½d.; 1,435 bales South Australian Fleece at 1s. 5d.@1s. 9d.; greasy, 9½d.@1s. 1½d.@11½d.; 309 bales New Zealand—Scoured at 1s. 2½d.@2s. 5d.; greasy, 10d.@1s. 3½d.; locks and pieces, 6½d.@8½d.; 210 bales Cape-Fleece at 1s. 3d.@1s. 5½d.; scoured at 1s. 5¼d.@1s. 6½d.; greasy, 9d.@9½d.; 35 bales Natal-Fleece at 1s.@1s. 1½d.; greasy, 9½d.; 15 bales Tasmanian fine skin at 1s. 1½d.

LONDON, March 2—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 55s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 8⅞d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. ₩ cwt. Sugar, 25s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 22s. 9d.@23s. for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining, afloat.

At the Wool sales this evening 8,400 bales were disposed of, chiefly Adelaide, Port Philip, and Cape. The market was firm.

BREMEN, March 2.—Petroleum, 7 marks 30 pfennigs.

HAVANA, March 2.—Spanish Gold, 236¼@237. Sugar firm. Exchange flat; on United States, 60-days, Gold, 4¾@4½; do. short sight, 5¼@5⅞; on London, 14¾@15¼; on Paris, 2@2¼ premium.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

No. 78—J. Crossan et al. vs. Steam-tug E. A. Packer; No. 59—J. Duffy vs. R. H. Williams; No. 42—J. Collins vs. J. Scully et al.; No. 60—Thomas Gilligan vs. Steam-ship Crescent City; No. 33—J. Casey vs. The Brig Nile; No. 34—J. J. Ferris vs. Bark R. D. Jewett; No. 55—William Andus vs. Steam-boat Saratoga; No. 62—P. J. Willis et al. vs. Steam-ship City of Austin; No. 67—Middlesex Quarry Company vs. Schooner A. Mason; No. 48—R. M. Powell et al. vs. Steam-boat Willis; No. 50—Michael White vs. Steam-tug Lavergne; No. 32—Martin Henderson vs. Steam-ship Othello; No. 70—H. J. Newton et al. vs. Schooner Pangussett; No. 79—James H. Moore et al. vs. Schooner Yankee Doodle; No. 74—J. Smith vs. 60,000 feet of Lumber; No. 125—Edward B. Lowe vs. Canal-boat C. M. Titus; No. 134—Peter Heinsohn vs. J. C. Merryman; No. 63—A. Forsyth vs. Schooner G. A. Brandreth.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 22, 24, 28, 31, 34, 40, 43, 47, 48, 55, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 94, 95, 102, 106, 107, 108, 109, 116, 140, 150, 155, 173, 175, 184, 187, 188, 189, 196, 200.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 22, 39, 126, 157, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 484, 385, 22, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 537, 538.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1741, 1547, 2368, 1833, 1249, 2517, 1361, 1773, 380, 1743, 707, 1651½, 1663, 1666, 1643, 956, 580, 1033, 1752, 913, 1564, 1080, 1081, 1238, 1459, 1681, 1352, 1659, 1210, 134½, 1601½, 2397, 1375, 1721, 1802, 1184, 1180, 1232, 1277½, 367, 889, 809, 1561, 2154, 1437, 1701, 1665, 1703, 1168.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 746, 661, 1399, 2715, 650, 923, 1185, 1046, 897, 1621½, 2592, 925, 785, 1784, 1331, 1754, 1785, 1854, 1757, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 1022—Erwin vs. the Neversink Steam-boat Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, Speir, and Freedman, JJ.

Nos. 7, 13, 14, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 50, 53, 54.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 91, 92, 95, 96, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 99, 100, 84, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 2, 11.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1470, 949½, 2313, 1414, 1497, 1548, 1463, 1463, 1543, 1545, 1519, 1524, 1552, 1554, 1422, 1521, 1522, 1458, 1007, 1176, 1119, 1200, 1476, 1296, 1339, 2030, 2032, 1744, 1256, 1370, 1449, 1552, 2124, 1465, 1490, 1366, 1537, 1542, 1296, 1547, 1294, 1216, 1293, 1534, 1555, 1550, 1533.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 345, 2115, 1243, 2359, 2007, 134, 981, 1007, 1015, 2042, 1030, 1325, 1232, 1552, 445.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

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MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2452, 2462, 2632, [illegible]

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BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—H. M. S. Pinafore.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
CHICKERING HALL—At 4 P. M.—Organ Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Linda di Chamouni.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing cloudiness, warmer southerly winds, and falling barometer.

Mr. SHERMAN enlightened the Cabinet yesterday as to some of the effects of the present Silver law. Under its operation, he is reported to have said, silver is constantly accumulating in the Treasury vaults which it is practically impossible to get into circulation. One of the chief obstacles he encountered in his efforts to spread the dollar of our fathers was the use of silver certificates. The canny Americans, especially on the Pacific coast, carry their dollars to the Sub-Treasury, get certificates for them, and use these for transfer to New-York. Mr. SHERMAN appears to think that if it were not for the certificates, the dollars would be more generally used. This may be true to a limited extent, but not to a very important one. There are about $5,000,000 of silver certificates outstanding, and there is more than seven times this amount of hard dollars uncovered by certificates in the Treasury. The main difficulty with the pet dollar is that the sentimental liking for it, so profusely professed by politicians, does not outweigh with the people its inconvenience and its intrinsic inferiority in value.

There is something ludicrous as well as deplorable in the persistent efforts made by Secretary SHERMAN to capture delegations from Southern States in favor of his nomination at Chicago. Delegates secured by the influence of office-holders or under promises of receiving office are likely to bolt with great alacrity to the winning side, and Secretary SHERMAN's strength in the National Convention will be insignificant enough to convince his bread-and-butter brigade, perhaps before the first ballot, that their interests lie somewhere else. Meanwhile, the Secretary succeeds in alienating the support from Northern States to which his financial achievements and his supposed freedom from disreputable political alliances would have entitled him. He succeeds, moreover, in casting fresh discredit on the Administration to which he belongs, and in holding up to public contempt the much-abused civil service professions of the President. The abrupt change of front by Federal office-holders in Virginia, in regard to the abstinence from active partisan work required by the civil service order, shows that they have the Secretary's assurance that this manifesto can be safely regarded as a dead letter. It might not be satisfactory, but it would certainly be instructive, were the President to attempt just one more authoritative interpretation of the scope and meaning of that celebrated order.

In the words of Senator WOODIN, the Governor has "bowed to the will of the people" by withdrawing the nomination of JOHN F. SMYTH to succeed himself as Superintendent of Insurance. A proper respect for the will of the people would have moved Mr. CORNELL to refrain from making any such nomination at all, and would not have subjected him to the imputation of being more desirous to discharge a political debt than to perform his entire duty as Governor of the State. The inevitable rejection of Mr. SMYTH's nomination might have been more humiliating to the Governor than the withdrawal of that nomination, but an actual vote on the subject would have had a certain special value, by affording a test of the number of Senators who are ready to permit their obligations to the party "machine" to overcome their sense of public duty. It is hinted that the Governor may not send in any other name for Superintendent of Insurance during the present session. That would involve the retention of Mr. SMYTH in office, and would hardly bear out Mr. WOODIN's conception of the Governor's character as a respecter of public opinion. If, in the estimation of the Governor, the office of Superintendent of Insurance can be filled only by an active and unscrupulous political worker, the sooner the office is abolished the better it will be for the interests of the great body of policy-holders.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Czar's benevolent intentions have not been wholly marred by the recent attempt on his life, and that the good old custom of celebrating a national festival by remitting taxes and releasing prisoners, practiced by the Danish and Norwegian Kings of the twelfth century, has been observed once more. Equally appropriate was the appearance of the veteran Chancellor, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who, on the first day of the reign which has just completed its quarter-century, was saving Russia from destruction by keeping Austria from taking part in the Crimean war. But the Emperor WILLIAM's friendly hope, "countersigned by Prince BISMARCK," that the good-will subsisting between the Czar and himself may continue unbroken "to the end of his life," has a sinister ring in it to those who remember how very short that life is likely to be, and how increasingly imminent is the peril that its close may change the hollow truce between Germany and Russia into open and bloody hostility.

No body of presumably representative Republicans more impudently defy the wishes of their constituents than the Republicans in the Board of Aldermen. They were certainly not elected to whitewash every abuse in the City Government, to sustain every job in Municipal legislation, and to keep in office every incapable or corrupt officer whom there is a chance to remove. And yet that represents pretty nearly what the Republican Aldermen have done and persist in doing. Their steadfast alliance with the Kelly men in the board is defensible neither on grounds of partisan expediency nor public duty. The alliance has been too long perpetuated to be within the reach of argument, though a salutary impression might be made by some decided expressions of dissent from organizations devoted to the reform of Municipal Government. Without prejudging the case against Superintendent DUDLEY, there have been far graver accusations preferred against him than against the management of the East River bridge, which the majority of the Aldermen recommend for investigation. The narrow and short-sighted partisanship which has guided the course of the Republican Aldermen in this and other matters will impose a heavy load on their party next Fall, and can hardly fail to leave Republicans with a very slender power for good or evil on the board to be chosen, together with a new Mayor, in November.

THE SURRENDER OF TARIFF REFORM.

By a majority of one, the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday decided to lay upon the table the bill for the reduction of the protective duty on steel rails, and to indefinitely postpone Mr. GIBSON's bill with reference to sugar duties and Mr. MORRISON's bill for a somewhat general reduction of the tariff. This may be regarded as a formal surrender on the part of the committee of an attempt to amend the tariff. It is not impossible that the committee may yet take the steel rail bill from its table, or that the temper of the House may force it to give attention to some specific measure. But this is not probable. The majority of the committee undoubtedly acted according to settled convictions. The bill with reference to steel rails presented the principle of tariff reform in its plainest possible form. The refusal of the committee to take it up can only be regarded as an expression of settled hostility to reform, and it is not likely that at the advanced stage of the session, which has now entered on its fourth month, the committee will not adhere to its present position, and erect against every proposition for an amendment of the tariff the insurmountable bar of their refusal to act.

This course is to be regretted. It is wholly opposed to the permanent interests of the country. It betrays a lamentable ignorance of the actual commercial situation, and a narrow adhesion to the prejudices and traditions of a quarter of a century ago. We note, with especial surprise, that the action of the committee was determined by the vote of Mr. GARFIELD, who, in casting it, certainly represented very poorly the great and progressive Ohio Valley. It is hardly denied, by even the most extreme protectionists, that our tariff is very crudely adjusted; that it levies heavy protective duties for the benefit of industries which no longer need protection; that it sustains powerful and unjust monopolies; that it violates the first principles of rational protection by taxing inordinately articles which enter as raw material into manufactures far more important than those directly helped by the tax; that it restricts commerce and keeps down the public revenue in many directions, with no adequate compensation to any class; and that it is in many respects costly of administration and confused and complicated in its provisions. But because most of the protected industries feel the essential weakness of their position, they have combined to resist all attempts to improve the tariff, and they have succeeded. A peculiarly striking instance of the temper of their champions was given in the House yesterday. Mr. FRYE, of Maine, acknowledged that he had consented as one of the committee to instruct in favor of a report on the revision of the rules which would permit riders on appropriation bills, because he was afraid, if the report was not allowed, some proposition to change the tariff might be got before the House. This was a curious admission for a Republican Representative who aspires to be the leader of the House. He was willing to give the Democrats, under the rules of the House, extraordinary power to pass the riders to appropriation bills which his party fought desperately through all the extra session, rather than permit the House to vote on tariff amendments. The advocates and movers of such amendments are disinterested men. They do not represent particular industries or special classes. They are actuated by what they consider, whether correctly or not, the general and permanent interests of the whole country. They had certain convictions as to economic laws which, whatever their correctness or error, are at least dictated by no mean motives, and the advocacy of which can give them no gain beyond the approval of intelligent constituents. And yet they are to be hindered, if possible, from bringing their views before Congress, from having them fairly discussed, and from obtaining a vote upon their merits. Such a policy is unworthy the Legislature of a free people. It cannot be sustained on any grounds. It is a denial of free discussion regarding a most important question of public interest. It is a palpable abuse of legislative power, which must, sooner or later, provoke emphatic condemnation.

The habit into which Congressmen have fallen, and of which the recent action of the Ways and Means Committee is a fair example, of regarding the tariff solely from the stand-point of special interests, is a bad habit, and the sooner it is abandoned the better for the country. The hearings just brought to a close as to the steel rail duty are a case in point. They were confined almost entirely to receiving the arguments of attorneys, either of the rail mills or the railroads. Scarcely any effort was made to ascertain the interests of the country at large. The attorneys for the railways were permitted to present a few general facts in this connection, but the committee sought no information on their own account, while the attorneys for the rail mills devoted much of their time to aspersing the motives of their opponents. The representatives of the special interests, who appeared to claim the maintenance of a high duty, were not required to give any clear account of the actual profits or mode of management of their industry. It seemed to be conceded from the start that the privileges now enjoyed should be continued unless some powerful class appeared to oppose them. The poor tax-payer was as completely ignored as if the committee held their seats by the votes of rail-makers or railway corporations, instead of by those of the electors in their districts. And it is only too plain that the committee have finally concluded to drop the whole subject, not because it is not of importance to the country, or because the people are not concerned in it, but because the preponderance of paid or interested advocacy is in favor of maintaining monopoly and not in favor of a gradual advance toward freedom from monopoly.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has now spoken on one of the most important questions growing out of the war. That court had not before declared what was the meaning of this amendment with reference to the rights of colored citizens. But its meaning on other points had been considered in several cases and had divided the Judges almost evenly. The majority had advanced the theory of national citizenship as distinguished from State citizenship, and held that it was not the purpose of the fourteenth amendment to interfere with State control of the rights of a citizen of a State. In view of this position taken by the court, and in view of the wide difference of opinion among the Judges as to the meaning of the fourteenth amendment, it had become a matter of speculation whether the court would hold that the jury rights of colored citizens were or were not among those rights secured by that amendment. That there was much ground for this doubt is further shown by the fact that two of the eight Justices dissented from the opinion of the majority. Had the court applied the theory above referred to, and held that jury rights were matters of State citizenship, wholly within the control of a State, and beyond the reach of the fourteenth amendment, it can hardly be imagined what rights might not have been denied to colored citizens, or what rights might be said to be secured to them by that amendment. Such a judgment would have been but the entering wedge, which in time would have stripped the colored citizen of his most valuable civil rights, and virtually defeated the very purpose for which the amendment was adopted.

It is then a matter of rejoicing that the Supreme Court has given an opinion which has the true ring to it, and which is in full harmony with the great purpose of the amendment. It declares in broad terms that the fourteenth amendment and the acts of Congress passed to give effect to it "place the colored race, in respect of civil rights, on a level with whites. They made the rights and responsibilities, civil and criminal, of the two races exactly the same." So far as appears from the published abstracts of the opinions, the court let its theory about Federal and State citizenship rest, and based its decision on that clause of the amendment which prohibits a State from denying the equal protection of the law to any of its citizens. Three opinions in three separate cases were pronounced. But in all the one great question was whether the exclusion of colored citizens from juries on account of their color is a violation of the fourteenth amendment and the acts of Congress relating to it. The court did not hesitate to declare that the statute of West Virginia which expressly disqualifies black jurors, and whose constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of that State, is a discrimination against colored citizens forbidden by the fourteenth amendment, and therefore unconstitutional.

The other two cases decided arose in Virginia. Colored citizens are not expressly disqualified as jurors by the Constitution or laws of that State. But they have been excluded not less effectively by the County Judges, who prepare the jury lists. This proceeding is clearly in violation of the act passed by Congress in 1875, which provides for the trial and punishment of any officer who shall exclude a black citizen from the jury simply on account of his color. The Supreme Court holds that this statute, under which Judge COLES and several other County Judges were recently indicted, was authorized by the fourteenth amendment, and is, therefore, constitutional. The amendment prohibits a State from denying the equal protection of the laws to its citizens. This prohibition is not restricted to the legislative action of a State. It applies not less to the executive and the judicial arm of the State. It extends to any officer or agent who is clothed with the lawful authority of the State. "Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State Government," says the opinion, "deprives another of property, life, or liberty without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition, and, as he acts in the name of, and for, the State, is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State."

The court holds that the cases of the two negroes named REYNOLDS were improperly removed from the State to the Federal tribunals, and orders the restoration of the prisoners to the State authorities. This conclusion rests on the interpretation of those sections of the Revised Statutes which provide for the removal of a cause to the United States court when a right is denied in a State tribunal. The court does not deny—on the contrary, it expressly affirms—that Congress has power under the fourteenth amendment to pass the most effective laws for the removal of cases to the Federal jurisdiction, when jury rights are denied to colored citizens in a State court. But the statutes in force are not as broad on this point as the constitutional provision, and do not provide for a case like that of REYNOLDS. Moreover, in this case the accused had claimed the right to be tried by a mixed jury. Such a jury in any particular case is clearly not essential to equality of protection, and the right to demand it is certainly not secured by the fourteenth amendment. What a colored citizen is entitled to under that amendment is that a jury shall be chosen without distinction as to color. This may or may not result in a mixed jury, but whether it does or not, there is no denial of equal protection. The decision of the Supreme Court leaves no doubt, then, that the fourteenth amendment is broad enough and plain enough to secure to colored citizens the enjoyment of those rights which have been flagrantly denied to them in Virginia and West Virginia, and doubtless in other Southern States. And if the existing statutes are not sufficiently effective for this purpose, it is now settled that Congress has ample power to pass those that will be.

It was not to be expected that Judge FIELD, who, with Justice CLIFFORD, dissented from the majority, would neglect so favorable an opportunity to enlighten the court and the country concerning the true relations that the General Government bears to the States. He declared that nothing more than the opinion in the Coles case "could have a greater tendency to destroy the independence and autonomy of the States, reduce them to a degrading dependence on the Central Government, engender constant irritation, and destroy that domestic tranquillity which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to insure."

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The report of business transacted in this State by fire insurance companies during the year 1879, which has been issued from the Insurance Department at Albany, must prove to the holders of insurance stock very unsatisfactory reading. As a statement of business done, this report is but a partial one, as nine out of every ten of the companies which are included in the list do business in other States besides this, and their good or bad fortune in these other enterprises might materially change the results to the owners of shares. Taking, however, the exhibit made up by Superintendent SMYTH, we find that during the past year rather more than 70 per cent. of the money received in New-York State for fire premiums was paid out in fire losses. In the year 1878, on the other hand, the out-go was only about 42 per cent. of the income. Carrying the comparison through a series of years, it is found that while the latter proportion is a small one, the former is an excessively high one. The average of loss on what may be considered a moderate year for insurance companies is a trifle under 50 per cent., this usually allowing a margin for ordinary expenses and a fair cash dividend to those who risk their capital in the business. In 1878 a large gain was needed in this State to offset the numerous losses that occurred elsewhere; and thus, though the companies, if limited to our own State territory, made money by these operations, the year was an unfavorable one when the entire results of the business throughout the country were taken into account.

But in Mr. SMYTH's statement a false appearance of profit has been given, that we are quite sure will not be borne out by the books of most of the companies. For the purpose of aiding him in his calculation, he has assumed, where the actual figures were not obtainable, that the expenses of the various companies were 30 per cent. of their receipts. As a matter of fact this is a gratuitous underestimate, as for a number of years past the expenses of our New-York State companies have averaged over 40 per cent. of their premium receipts. Indeed, the evident absurdity of such basis is shown by the report itself. Nineteen out of the eighty-one New-York companies have sent in their returns in such a condition that their actual expenses can be given. Of this number, eighteen companies report their expenses as over 50 per cent. of their premium receipts, and one at over 45 per cent. of the same. It is fair, therefore, to suppose that the other seventy-two companies have had to make proportionate outlays, and that the State Insurance Department has put its estimate at an unwarrantably low figure. With non-State companies, whether foreign or American, the case is somewhat different. The uniform testimony of past reports is that they are conducted in a much more economical manner than our own corporations. It would be departing from our present purpose to inquire into the reason for this difference; but it can be easily shown that in the past the ratio of expense incurred by these non-State companies, when compared with their receipts, is fully 10 per cent. lower than in the base of our local companies. The 30 per cent. estimate is a low one when applied to these returns, but it is far more applicable than it is when the group under consideration is formed of New-York State Companies. The result is of necessity more satisfactory, because it approaches nearer to the truth. It shows that in their New-York State business these outside corporations, with very few exceptions, have lost money; that is, fire losses and expenses have more than absorbed the premiums taken by them, and the few that have made money have done so only to a very limited extent.

But this same rule of 30 per cent., when applied to our local companies, brings about a wholly different, and what we are convinced is an erroneous, result. According to Mr. SMYTH's statement, 29 New-York State companies have lost money and 52 companies have made money upon their State business, the gainers, both in number and amount made, being largely in the majority. The inference to be drawn from this is that our local underwriters are shrewder than their outside rivals, and have, therefore, been able to thrive where no sustenance was offered to the latter. We cannot understand what object the Insurance Superintendent could have had in building up such a belief, which has only a shadowy foundation, or why he should think it desirable to disguise the fact that our local companies have, with hardly an exception, lost money during the last year. The assumption in the report is that $983,548 was made by the 52 companies, and $398,105 was lost by the 29 companies; but by applying the estimate which experience proves to be much nearer the true one than Mr. SMYTH's standard—that is, putting expenses on the basis of 40 per cent., this visionary profit of nearly one million of dollars is almost wholly swept away. The underwriters and the mercantile public might as well face the conclusion first as last, that the year 1879 was a disastrous one to the business of fire insurance. Just how disastrous it was cannot be accurately determined until completed returns have been aggregated; but this much may safely be said, that almost all of the companies both of this and other States begin the present year with much smaller surpluses as regards their policy-holders than they did the year 1879. Unless there is a decided increase in rates of premium or a marked decrease in the amount of fire loss, a large number of the 168 companies now doing business in New-York State will before long be obliged, in consequence of an impairment in capital, to discontinue operations.

NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

The attention of the American public has not been sufficiently called to the British project of a transcontinental railway to connect the Canadian sea-board with the Pacific coast. This railway is to be built exclusively on British territory, and, though the project has met with many discouraging delays, a determined effort to carry it out is about to be made.

In regard to this British Pacific railway, it is our patriotic duty to take the ground that it cannot possibly be built, that the United States will not permit it to be built, and that when it is built it must be controlled by the United States. These propositions are so self-evident that they need no argument, but owing to some unaccountable reason they have never been properly placed before our people.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway cannot be built is the firm opinion of those two distinguished American engineers, Capt. Smith and Mr. Brown. They have both repeatedly visited Montreal and Quebec, and hence know all about the so-called Saskatchewan route. They maintain that the proposed route will have to be graded, that several streams will have to be crossed by bridges, and that both viaducts and tunnels will be required. Even were it possible to build bridges, bore tunnels, and grade the road-bed, the fact that it frequently rains in British Columbia in the Spring and Fall, and that the workmen would get wet unless they were to be provided with umbrellas, is fatal to the proposed scheme. These eminent engineers insist that had their arguments been accepted as conclusive, no company could have been formed to build a Canadian Pacific Railway, and since their opinion of the impracticability of the route has not been heeded, it is sufficiently clear that the company has undertaken what it cannot possibly carry out.

There is, however, too much probability that the railway will be built, in spite of the demonstrated impossibility of building it, and we must be ready to meet this deplorable state of affairs. Every patriotic American will admit that this country must control every highway for commerce between the two oceans, with the exception of the Straits of Magellan, which are too far south to be reached in safety by an American man-of-war of average strength. Had we chosen to build a Canadian Pacific Railway, we could, of course, have built it, and would naturally have controlled it. As we did not so choose, we must, nevertheless, insist on our right to control any such railway if it is built by other people. It is true that we have nothing to send over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the freight carried by that route will belong exclusively to other nations. That, however, does not affect our right to control, and it is our duty to formally announce to Canada and Great Britain that the Canadian Pacific Railway must be placed under the protectorate of the United States.

The men who imprudently undertake to build a transcontinental railroad in British territory and with British capital have strangely forgotten the existence of our glorious Monroe doctrine. That doctrine, as every one knows, forbids Europeans to do anything whatever on this continent except to naturalize themselves in New-York City and vote the Democratic ticket. We turned the French out of Mexico, not because they had wickedly attempted to give that unhappy country a stable Government, but because the Monroe doctrine was violated by the meddling of Frenchmen on the American Continent. The *World* at this moment is solemnly warning M. DE LESSEPS not to dig a canal across the isthmus, because he is a Frenchman, and the Monroe doctrine forbids any Frenchman to dig canals in Central America. There are many people who imagine that the Monroe doctrine is applicable only to the southern part of this continent, but this is manifestly a mistake. If a Frenchman cannot dig a canal on territory south of the United States, Englishmen cannot build a railroad on territory north of the United States. If we have a right to say what shall not be done in Mexico or the Central American Republics by Europeans, we have an equal right to say what Europeans shall not do in British America. If we will not permit M. DE LESSEPS to dig his canal because he is the subject of a powerful European Government, we must not permit a company of Englishmen, who are the subjects of a still more powerful European Government, to build a transcontinental railway. Where is our self-respect, our love of country, our pride in the Monroe doctrine, when we sit quietly down and let impertinent Englishmen plan a Pacific railway through Canadian territory? It is idle to say that we have nothing to do with railways in territory belonging to the Dominion. Does not the Isthmus of Panama belong to Colombia, and have we anything more to do with Colombia than we have with British America?

The *World* should take up this great question of the Canadian Pacific Railway and discuss it in its usual "superb English" without delay, and Senator BURNSIDE should request the Senate to "view with alarm" the violation of the Monroe doctrine contemplated by the English railway-builders. It will not do for us to apply the Monroe doctrine exclusively to small Spanish-American Republics which we are strong enough to bully. We must apply it to the whole continent, north as well as south. If we allow the Canadian Pacific Railway to be built, we cannot consistently forbid the digging of the Panama Canal. How we are going to prevent the completion of either the one or the other is a mere question of detail. Our plain duty is to let the eagle scream, and thereby notify England as well as France that we will support the Monroe doctrine with all the large words at our command.

The accident to the *Nevada*, on the 28th, brings more prominently into notice than ever Capt. TRUDELLE's plan of approaching New-York. It may as well be remarked at once that there is a disposition on the part of both American and English Captains to deride the Trudelle plan, simply for this stupid reason that a French sailor is incompetent to teach an American or an English jack-tar. Now, the method presented by Capt. TRUDELLE may be a slow one, in which soundings have to be made, but it is essentially a safe one. If his plan of approaching Sandy Hook or the light-ship were adopted by prudent officers, there never could be any risks to run. It is not intended for fair weather, but for precisely such thick weather as the *Nevada* encountered. It is much better, then, to be slow and sure, and lose half a day's time on a trip, than to endanger innumerable lives. Until further information is received, the theory of a new bank formed off the Hook, on which the *Nevada* grounded, must be taken for what it is worth.

At Municipal Hall the other evening, in the course of a discussion of the subject of commercial co-operation, in which the Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Mr. GLEDHILL, Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, and other prominent social statists and philanthropists took part, one of the speakers laid bare the merits of the case with such brevity and lucidness that his remarks were worth heeding. "It is useless," he said, "for men not belonging to their class to come together in a hall on Madison-avenue and tell the working men of the City of New-York what they need. They will not even give themselves the trouble to come here and listen, and if you, gentlemen, were to supply the capital to start a store on every square in the City, they would simply regard the new establishment as a rival to their own grocery, and trade with you or not irrespective of your philanthropic pretensions. In a word, if co-operative stores are ever to be successfully established in this country, the demand for them must come from the working classes themselves, and the system must arise out of their own efforts and intelligent combination to better their condition." The speaker said he did not see any real movement among the working classes in this country looking to the application of such a system as was in operation in Great Britain, and he did not find among them the power of successful leadership that had been presented abroad in the working men's movements. There is more truth than poetry in these remarks, and more candor than forbearance. The working men of this country have certainly not as yet developed leaders capable of grasping the social and economical problems that concern them, with the same intelligence, moderation, and capacity to take advantage of circumstances which have been shown in British literature and reports of trade movements during the last ten years. One often sees in British journals devoted to the interests of the working men essays on social and economical questions that show great breadth of view and very exact knowledge of the facts. In American journals of the same class, on the contrary, there is usually more than enough of vehement declamation, of abuse of capital, and glorification of labor; but the clear and well-digested plan, the candid and intelligent discussion and measurement of the value of ascertained facts, however adverse and uninviting, and the steady and purposeful execution of projects for improvement, are elements conspicuously absent in the life and literature of our working classes, who seem to see no remedy but the disorganizing strike for the ills of low wages and high prices. It is possible that, backed by the prestige of such men as PARKE GODWIN, CHARLES L. BRACE, R. HEBER NEWTON, E. L. GODKIN, and others as widely known in social science, a system of co-operation founded for the working men, but not by them, may gradually obtain their confidence and support, and be appropriated by them as a means of redistributing a portion of the yearly profits of business. In Great Britain last year not less than $9,000,000 of all the profits consequent upon the retail and wholesale distribution of necessary commodities went into the pockets of the working men.

The Border City Mill, at Fall River, which caught fire day before yesterday, but escaped with only a few thousand dollars' loss, may well be counted as unlucky. The corporation originally had two mills, one of which was burned down about two years ago, and has not been rebuilt, owing to the discovery, not long after, of the defalcations of GEORGE T. HATHAWAY, now an inmate of the State Prison at Concord. A marked peculiarity of the Border City Mills is that they were a premeditated swindle from the very beginning. The idea of putting them up—so HATHAWAY has expressed—was suggested by S. ANGIER CHACE, also a resident of Concord, but then President of the Union Mills, that he might induce HATHAWAY, his cousin, to issue unauthorized paper, and so raise money for the benefit of CHACE, thus hoping to cover up his own frauds, then going on for years. HATHAWAY did not perceive the design, he has said, but got the stock in the new mills taken in good faith. When the first installment of 10 per cent. was paid in, CHACE demanded the money, and got it, as he got most of the money afterward received from the unsuspecting stockholders. In this manner the very first money subscribed to the Border City was stolen, as was nearly all the capital, amounting to $1,000,000. The stockholders lost every dollar they had paid, and have not the remotest prospect of recovering anything. Since the exposure of HATHAWAY and CHACE, the remaining mill has been conducted in the interest of the creditors, to whom over $2,000,000 are due, not counting the obliterated capital of $1,000,000. It has done a good business since the renewed activity and advance in print cloths, and in the course of years may, with continued prosperity, pay a proportion of its debt to the creditors. It is not often that a corporation goes on with obligations of $3,000,000; but as the mill and machinery are there, it is wise to employ them, while there is any profit in the trade, for the benefit of the numberless victims. Meanwhile, the Border City enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the only mill in New-England, or on the continent, which was set up with the deliberate purpose of stealing every cent that should be put into it.

A number of efforts have been made to introduce into the United States not only game but singing birds. Some years ago a great many Messina quail were brought to this country by game clubs from the Mediterranean coast, but what has become of these birds is not very well known. A statement was made, however, that a covey of them had taken refuge on a vessel in the neighborhood of the Bahamas, the birds flying southerly, but this story needs confirmation. The complaint made by Europeans that we have not enough singing birds in the United States had led some people to bring to this country certain English songsters, but their praiseworthy efforts have not, apparently, met with success. The English lark, the most glorious of all the vocal birds, experts think, will not thrive in our peculiar dry Summer climate. It cannot be the absence of insects, however, which could prevent the birds picking up an existence, as our fields and woods teem with life. Perhaps it is the climate, after all, which prevents our rearing this fine bird. It has been proposed that the Chinese lark, such as is found in Canton, and in which the Cantonese delight, might be exactly the singing bird adapted to our country. Mrs. GRAY, in her "Fourteen Months in Canton," informs us that this bird is a famous singer. It must be a hardy bird, for Canton has the most varied of climates, being intensely hot in Summer and very cold in Winter. A few birds might be brought over from China, and the experiment could be tried. A suggestion which seems to have a good deal of reason has been advanced, that choice of locality, where a strange bird is placed, might have a great deal to do with its remaining in the country. Geographical considerations as to the lay of the land and the proximity of the sea should be considered. Leaving entirely out of the question whether migration arises from instinct or reason, we know that birds fly southerly in Winter and northerly in Summer. Now, suppose a strange migratory bird were placed in the Summer in any of the New-England States. As Winter comes he flies southerly. Following the lines of longitude, then, if a bird flew from any of the New-England States, or from Eastern New-York or New-Jersey, Maryland or Delaware, he would invariably, after having continued a few days of travel, reach the Atlantic, and, exhausted, fall into the sea. It is proposed, then, to place the birds to be experimented upon in the centre of the country, say in Summer in Tennessee or Kentucky. Then it is agreed that they would take a northern flight, and continue their journey to the end of it, with land always in sight. Once the route being known, their instinct would keep them ever afterward within safe lines of migration.

The public libraries of this City have been sharply—and often justly—criticised with respect both to their collections and their management. It is not generally known that there is in this City an institution which is an honorable exception to these criticisms. The Library of the New-York Law Institute is the best collection of English legal literature in the world. It contains about 27,000 volumes, and is growing at the average rate of 1,100 volumes a year. Two law libraries in the United States are numerically larger. The law department of the Library of Congress contains about 40,000 volumes, and the legal branch of the New-York State Library about 28,000. But the value of a collection of books is not in mere numbers. The library at Washington contains about 10,000 duplicates, while both this collection and that at Albany are adulterated by masses of public documents which seldom serve any better purpose than to take up room and become undisturbed depositories of dust. In completeness as a law collection, in the number of useful and used books, in all the advantages of a great library to the working lawyer, both the Washington and the Albany libraries are decidedly inferior to that of the New-York Law Institute. And so is the best of the British law libraries, that of Lincoln's Inn, which contains only about 10,000 volumes. The library of the Bar Association, in this City, is an excellent institution, and is yearly growing better. But it is nearly 12,000 volumes behind the Law Institute Library. The Law Institute is a corporation about 50 years old. Its members are elected by ballot, and are chiefly, but not necessarily, lawyers. The number is now about 800 and is steadily increasing; it costs from $150 to $200 to become a member, depending on whether the amount is paid down or by installments. In addition to this are the annual dues of $10. The income from this source gives an ample fund for buying books and meeting running expenses. The library has no rent to pay, the Government giving it magnificent rooms in the Post Office Building, in consideration of the use of books by the United States Judges and other officers. About every law-book in the English language that a lawyer may want to consult is to be found in the library. The few that are wanting are rare old volumes, not to be had except by chance; and for these a sharp look out is always kept. Every current law publication which appears in the English language, whether report, statute, treatise, digest, or periodical, whether published in the United States, Great Britain, or Canada, is received with unusual promptness after publication. The library also has a considerable collection of legal works in foreign languages, and is constantly receiving current publications of this kind. The management of the library, its arrangement of books, &c., are as exceptionally good as its collection. The absence of red tape in the use of books is as delightful as the intelligent and courteous help which a member always receives from those in charge of the library. The catalogue of this institution, prepared by Mr. WILLIAM H. WINTERS, one of the Assistant Librarians, is the most thorough and accurate work of the kind on legal bibliography ever published.

STATE TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

A JUDGMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COURT OF APPEALS REVERSED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Supreme Court rendered several decisions to-day, among them the following:

No. 19—*The People of the State of New-York ex rel. C. P. Williams, Plaintiff in Error, vs. William J. Wasser et al., Assessors.*—In error to the Court of Appeals of New-York. The question involved is the legality of the State's action in virtually discriminating against capital invested in national bank stock in the valuations and assessments made for State taxes. This court holds, first, that the provision of the national bank law, that State taxation on the shares of the banks shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed on other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens of the State, has reference to the entire process of assessment, and includes the valuation of the shares as well as the rates of percentage charged at such valuation. Second, that a statute of a State, therefore, which establishes a mode of assessment by which the shares of the national banks are valued higher in proportion to their real value than other moneyed capital is in conflict with the act of Congress, even though no greater percentage is levied on that valuation than on the valuation of other moneyed capital. Third, that the statute of New-York of 1866, which permits a debtor to deduct the amount of his debts from the valuation of all his personal property, including moneyed capital, except his bank shares, taxes those shares at a greater rate than other moneyed capital, and is, therefore, void as to the shares of national banks. The judgment of the New-York Court of Appeals is reversed.

No. 693—*C. P. Williams, Plaintiff in Error, vs. William J. Wasser et al., Assessors.*—In error to Court of Appeals of New-York. This was a suit brought by Williams to hold the Assessors of the City of Albany individually liable for sums which he and others had been compelled to pay as taxes on national bank stock, by reason of unlawful assessments made by the defendants in error in their official character as the Board of Assessors of the City of Albany. The New-York Court of Appeals held that, in the absence of fraud or intentional wrong, the Assessors were not personally liable in damages for any error in their assessment. This court finds no error in the record which it can properly review, and the judgment is therefore affirmed, with costs.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "The wheat trade opened more active, with an improving tendency. The prospect last Monday was decidedly encouraging to holders, and an advance of fully 1s. per quarter was established. Toward the close of the week there was a quieter feeling. On Friday wheat was rather cheaper. Maize on the spot was very scarce; to arrive it was a shade cheaper. The arrivals at ports of call were moderate. At the commencement of the week, wheat improved 6d. to 1s. per quarter, but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast is absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat, to arrive early in the week, at 3d. to 6d. advance, which was subsequently lost."

CHICAGO LUMBER TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The total receipts of lumber at Chicago during 1879 were 1,467,720,000 feet, only a trifling amount coming from Canada. The increase for the year was 25 per cent., or about 300,000,000 feet. The sales in 1879 were 1,278,000,000 feet, at satisfactory prices.

CANADIAN CATTLE IMPORTATIONS.

CLIFTON, Ontario, March 2.—Instructions have been received by the United States Collector of Customs at the Suspension Bridge, New-York, to admit the importation of cattle from Canada.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 2.—Mrs. Isabella Hallinger, 49 years of age, who lived alone, was found dead last night. It is supposed that she died on Sunday morning. The Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict of death by apoplexy.

THE PROBLEMS OF TRAFFIC

RAILROAD PLANS AND CHANGES.

LEASES, SALES, AND ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS—A NEW ELEVATED RAILROAD OFFICER.

KEOKUK, March 2.—Col. Hains has resigned the superintendency of the Keokuk and Des Moines Division of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, which he has held for three years, and has accepted the position of Assistant General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, of New-York City. He will leave here about March 1.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., March 2.—The stockholders of the Brattleborough and Whitehall Narrow-Gauge Railroad have voted to lease the partially-constructed road from this place to South Londonderry to the New-London and Northern Railroad Company for 99 years, the lessees agreeing to complete and equip the road on or before Oct. 1. The $145,000 of the first mortgage bonds are transferred to the lessees with the assets of the company, subject to outstanding obligations, one of which is to pay the Vermont Valley Railroad $600 annually for the right of way over their road-bed, and then to pay the Narrow-Gauge Company $400 annually to keep up the organization after paying the interest on the $150,000 mortgage bonds at the rate of 6 per cent. The net earnings of the road are to be equally divided between the two corporations.

BOSTON, March 2.—A bill has been introduced into the General Assembly providing that in case the Boston and Providence and Boston and Albany Railroad Companies consolidate without first obtaining the permission of the Assembly, the charter of the former company shall be declared forfeited.

Mr. R. R. Cable, Assistant President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, states that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad will be operated independent of its connections, and without partiality or discrimination. Each of the companies which have been trying to lease it holds a sufficient stock interest in the line to enable it to protect its rights.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 2.—The Dayton and South-eastern Railroad Company are now engaged in putting up a telegraph wire the entire length of the road, which will be operated, it is understood, by the American Union.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 2.—It is reported here that the Standard Oil Company is getting stock and proxies of the Pennsylvania Railroad in order to oust the present Board of Directors and gain control of the road. It is said the Standard has been doing the same thing in Europe.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was held here this morning, and the following Directors were elected: James D. Fish, Jesse Seligman, Frederick Butterfield, Calvin Littlefield, William F. Buckley, E. C. Winslow, and E. D. Adams, of New-York; Albert W. Nickerson, Alden Speare, and Francis B. Hayes, of Boston; and James Tooker, and Ozias Baily, of St. Louis. The officers will be elected at a special meeting of the Board, soon to be held in New-York. Messrs. Nickerson and Speare, of Boston, represent the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé interest.

The Missouri Pacific stockholders also held a meeting this morning and elected the following Directors: Jay Gould, S. H. H. Clark, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, A. B. Buckley, Thomas T. Eckert, George J. Forrest, and F. L. Ames, of New-York; J. L. Stephens, of Boonville, Mo.; Oliver Garrison, D. R. Ferguson, and Wm. M. Samuel, of St. Louis. The Board has been organized by electing Jay Gould President; S. H. H. Clark, Vice-President; W. Arnold, Secretary; A. H. Calf, of New-York, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. All the old officers of the road were reappointed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.—The Macon and Augusta Railroad was sold to-day, under foreclosure of the second mortgage, amounting to $370,000. It was bought by the Georgia Railroad for $50,000. The Georgia Road paid up the second mortgage bonds, on which it became indorser over a year ago.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—An intimate and confidential friend and business associate of President E. D. Standiford, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stated in conversation at Louisville to-day, that Dr. Standiford's illness, which has been of a week's duration, is of a serious character. The gentleman remarked: "I should not be surprised to hear of Dr. Standiford's death, as he is a very sick man." President Standiford's recent railroad operations have proved a severe strain upon his mental and physical energies, and disease has attacked him at a time when his usually robust constitution is not in the best condition to bear it. He possesses, however, a vast amount of vitality, and it is hoped the anxiety of his friends has magnified his dangerous symptoms.

YANKTON, Dakota, March 2.—The surveying party of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company has just entered upon an attempt to run its line across the Sioux Reservation and up Bad River from Fort Pierre. The party tried it from Fort Bennett up the Cheyenne River, and was headed off by Indians, under the leadership of Red Shirt, who told the surveyors that the attempt to carry on a survey would bring certain death to the party. Again, from Fort George the surveyors started a line, but White Ghost, with a following of Brule Sioux, was on the ground, and forced them to abandon the effort. The Bad River Road runs through the reservation, and the Indians have access to it from three agencies. It is doubtful whether the party will succeed in making any survey through that country. The Indians are opposed to all such movements, and have announced that they will fight for what they call their rights.

GRANT'S VISIT TO MEXICO.

A GRAND MILITARY REVIEW IN FRONT OF THE PALACE.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1.—A grand review of the troops stationed in the capital took place to-day in honor of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheridan, who stood in a balcony of the Ambassadors' Hall, at the palace, as they marched past. The President and other high functionaries were with the American Generals, while the other balconies were crowded with ladies, including those of the visiting party. The troops were in excellent drill, and marched well. The famous Rural Guards, over 1,000 strong, elicited particularly the admiration of the American party. There were over 6,000 troops in the column, composed of artillery, infantry, naval and national cadets. The palace-square and adjoining streets were thronged with people.

Another dispatch says: "Gen. Grant and party, escorted by Commissioners appointed by the Government of the city, visited the different departments in the National Palace yesterday. A grand review took place to-day in honor of Gen. Grant. Six coaches from the Presidential residence conveyed President Diaz and Gen. Pacheco, Secretary of War; ex-President Grant, Gen. Sheridan, Señors Matias Romero and Ygnatio Mariscal, Col. Fred. Grant, and other officers to the place of review. After the review the body of the Army marched through the principal streets, falling into a column of honor in front of the National Palace, on the balconies of which were President Diaz and Gen. Grant and others. Gen. Carrillo commanded the troops."

THE NEW LONG BRANCH LIBRARY.

LONG BRANCH, March 2.—The corner-stone of the new library here was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The Library Association was organized by Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings a few seasons ago. At first they only occupied part of a building, but through liberal donations by Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Hoey, James Gordon Bennett, Hugh Hastings, George W. Childs, Fletcher Harper, and M. De Navarro, sufficient money was procured to purchase a site and erect a large building.

IMPROVING A HARBOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—The system of bar and river improvement, now in progress here under the auspices of the United States Government, shows the best results. There is a steady gain in depth of water. The British bark George Davis, with a cargo of 5,854 barrels of resin, and drawing 17 feet 2 inches of water, passed over the bars without detention.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.—A sad tragedy occurred at Maysville, in De Kalb County, last evening. George W. Rose, a prominent lawyer, became intoxicated, and went home and began abusing his wife. The son, 21 years old, interfered, and, thinking to scare his father, drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking the father in the heart, killing him instantly. The son says he intended to shoot into the floor, but the pistol went off before he was ready, with the above result. Rose was one of the most prominent lawyers of this region, previous to two or three years ago, but he took to drinking and went from bad to worse. He was born in Platte County, and had lived in De Kalb for 25 or 30 years. The son is almost crazy over the horrible affair. The father will be buried to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Mapleson's company will give Donizetti's "Linda" to-night at the Academy of Music with Mlle. Valleria in the title rôle, Miss Cary as Pierotto, Signor Runcio as Carlo, Signor Galassi as Antonio, and Signor Monti as Il Prefetto. Mlle. Valleria's personation of the heroine of this opera will be remembered from last season as one of the best of her répertoire. Her graceful acting and her charming singing combine to make her the most attractive representative of the character that has been heard in New-York for many a day. Miss Cary's Pierotto is likewise recognized as one of her most delightful rôles. As Antonio, Signor Galassi has established his fame both as a singer and an actor. His perfect method in the use of a superb voice, and the tragic pathos he infuses throughout his part of the opera attracted attention every time he was heard last season. His Antonio is in its way quite as powerful as his Amonasro in "Aïda," Germont in "Traviata," or Rigoletto, three characters in which he has never been equaled by any baritone in New-York. The season was opened so successfully on Monday that the public may look forward to a treat for the next few weeks of Italian opera.

GENERAL MENTION.

A performance for actors, to which actors alone are invited, will be the novel occurrence at the Madison-Square Theatre to-morrow afternoon. No seats can be bought for this performance; those who are invited will undoubtedly suffice to fill the house.

Notwithstanding the premature closing of the Strakosch opera season, it is to be hoped that his young American prima donna, Mlle. Lablanche, (Miss Davenport) will refuse the offers which she has received from abroad, and remain in her native land. Her appearance in this city was effected under discouraging circumstances, but she has every reason to look forward to a bright future. With the ripening of her powers will come material success.

Herr Joseffy will give his first chamber-music concert to-night at Chickering Hall. The programme includes Schubert's trio in E flat, an impromptu by Reinecke, chaconne (for left hand) by Bach, an aria by Brahms, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata." The reception Herr Joseffy was accorded last Monday evening and the unabated interest he excited are a sure indication of his popularity among the lovers of piano-playing. In a chamber-music concert he cannot fail to be highly interesting.

The programme to be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow night in aid of the Irish Relief Fund has been arranged as follows: Mr. Edwin Booth and company in the third act of "Hamlet;" Mr. Ole Bull in a violin solo; singing by Miss Cary, Mlle. Valleria, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, and Signor Behrens; the third act of "Othello," with Mr. Booth; selections by Her Majesty's Opera Company; Mr. Booth and company in "The Taming of the Shrew," and Irish and American airs by the Ninth Regiment Drum and Fife Corps. So fine an entertainment should attract a multitude of people to the Academy.

The last representation of "The Colleen Bawn" will occur at Wallack's Theatre to-night. "The Shaughraun" will take its place to-morrow evening. On Friday and Saturday nights, and at the matinée on Saturday, both "The Shaughraun," and "Kerry," will be performed. Mr. Boucicault's acting in "Kerry," (a lovely little play, which he stole from Mme. De Girardin,) is particularly fine, graceful, and characteristic—something wholly out of the line of his Conn, his Myles, and his Shaun. Mr. Wallack's reappearance at his own theatre, after his late exile, will take place on Monday evening, when he will be seen again as Jack Wilding in "The Liar."

Several theatrical changes will be made in New-York during the coming year. A new theatre is to be built in Twenty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and it is possible that Mr. Wallack will make his future home there. The Union-Square Theatre is to be torn down, and Mr. Palmer is, therefore, looking about for another refuge. It was said that he viewed the Standard Theatre with favor, but Mr. Henderson has just renewed his lease of that house for five more years. Mr. Abbey proposes to enlarge and redecorate the Park Theatre next Summer, and to control Booth's hereafter. He will confine his business to the management of three houses—one of them in Boston. Mr. Haverly's arrangements for the future have already been stated here. Other changes will also, probably, be announced in the course of the next few months.

A RAILROAD RIOT IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 2.—A railroad riot occurred here this forenoon. The Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad Company, being desirous of getting into the city with their line, had succeeded in reaching a point where the Miami and Erie Canal is intersected, whence it desired to run a track along Canal-avenue. An ordinance granting the right of way failed in Council, but in defiance of the authority, a large force of workmen began early this morning, and before noon, had spiked down fully 400 yards. The people in the neighborhood, the dooryards of some of whom were cut off by the road, organized, and at a signal, scores of men, women, and children burst from the houses, sheds, and barns, and took possession of the track. The workmen did not immediately stop, but volley after volley of mud, dirt, and rocks compelled them to fly. The crowd, swollen to many hundreds, then destroyed the road, tearing up the rails and bending them, and throwing the ties into the canal. A squad of Police was sent to the scene, but could do nothing, and the rioters retained victorious possession of the avenue. The leader of the raid was a brawny Irishwoman, and bloodshed would have resulted had the workmen continued resistance; as it was, they got off with sore heads.

EARLY PROMISE OF OHIO CROPS.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The general agricultural and horticultural situation was never more promising in Ohio at this season of the year. The wheat in most places is excellent and the acreage is unprecedentedly large. It is only where there are depressions in the fields that the crop has an unpromising appearance, and there is yet time for these exceptions to be improved by favorable weather. It may be set down as among the strongest probabilities that there will be a large yield of wheat throughout this whole region the coming harvest. Barley and rye are also in a promising condition. Fruit looks well, and unless it meets with some disaster, not now probable, the yield will be exceptionally large. Grapes give unusual promise of a big crop. The Winter has been the mildest experienced in the Ohio Valley for 20 years.

BUFFALO'S RAILROAD INTERESTS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—A meeting of prominent business men of the city was held at the Tifft House, to consider the report of the Hepburn Railroad Committee to the Legislature, and to take such action as may be necessary to forward the interests of the business men of Buffalo, in connection with the Hepburn report. After an informal discussion, it was decided to send a committee of leading citizens to see that Buffalo interests are properly cared for, as far as railroad legislation is concerned.

BLOOMFIELD MOORE'S MILLIONS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The princely estate of Bloomfield H. Moore, the deceased millionaire paper manufacturer, of the firm of Jessup & Moore, will be shortly called for audit in the Orphans' Court. They charge themselves with $5,537,163 06, the principal of this immense fortune, and $204,331 50 as accrued income. Mr. Moore's wealth consisted principally of his interest in the Richland, Augustine and Chester County paper mills, and the large establishments for carrying on the business in Philadelphia and New-York. There is in the hands of the Executors for distribution $2,415,801 34 of the principal, and $31,042 34 of income.

The sole legatee of this large estate is Mrs. Moore (the widow,) whose brother, Mr. Jessup, retired from the firm a few years ago with a similar fortune.

WHO OWNS THE STEVENS BATTERY?

There was argued yesterday, in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, the case of the State against the Executors of Edwin A. Stevens. The Court of Chancery of New-Jersey and the Court of Errors and Appeals decided that the Stevens battery, under the will, belonged to the State of New-Jersey. An appeal from this decision was taken to the United States Supreme Court by the heirs of Robert L. Stevens. A motion was recently made in the United States Supreme Court to sell the battery, on the ground that it occupied a large plot of land which produced nothing to the estate, and that the estate had not sufficient money to complete it, having already expended on it nearly $2,000,000. The Hon. Leon Abbett, of this City, appeared for the executors, and ex-Governor Parker for the State of New-Jersey.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

LYNCHED FOR AN OUTRAGE.

A ONE-ARMED COLORED RUFFIAN HANGED BY A MOB.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—A one-armed negro named Louis Kinder committed an outrageous assault, on Saturday, upon a white woman named Byrd, residing near George's Station, Colleton County, about 50 miles from this city. A hunt was organized, and the villain was captured about four o'clock Tuesday morning by a mixed white and black posse. He was taken to the scene of the outrage and identified by his victim. A vote of the posse was taken, and it was decided not to lynch him, but to allow the law to take its course. Kinder was then taken to George's Station, and placed in the guard-house under a strong guard. On Monday morning he was sent to Walterboro to jail, still strongly guarded. On their way to Walterboro the guard were overpowered by an armed force, consisting, it is said, largely of the relatives of the outraged woman, and the prisoner was conveyed to a secluded spot in the woods, where he was kept until night. About 9 o'clock last night he was again confronted with the woman whom he had outraged, and again identified. He was again taken to the woods, where preparations were made to hang him. While denying this crime, he confessed to a similar outrage upon a colored woman in Newberry six years ago. He further acknowledged the killing of a colored girl near King's Tree last April, and confessed to four burglaries and innumerable thefts. At 10:30 o'clock he was hanged, and after firing a volley of pistol shots into the body, the crowd quietly dispersed.

A gentleman arrived in this city to-day from the vicinity of George's Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, the scene of last night's tragedy. He reports that Kinder showed no fear or resistance when taken from two constables yesterday by the lynchers, while on their way to Walterboro Jail. He stubbornly denied his guilt, so far as Mrs. Byrd was concerned, but confessed complicity in other outrages and robberies. He watched the preparations for his killing with stolid indifference. The rope, attached to a strong limb, gave him a drop of about three feet from the buggy on which he was placed, and he seemingly died without a struggle. The body was cut down this morning by colored men living near by, and turned over to the Coroner, who was holding an inquest when the gentleman went away. Kinder's reputation was exceedingly bad, and the action of lynchers, though a violation of the law, is generally approved by white and colored.

A VILLAGE NEARLY DESTROYED.

TWENTY-EIGHT BUSINESS PLACES AND NINE DWELLINGS BURNED IN BERGEN, GENESEE COUNTY, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—A loud explosion awoke the inhabitants of Bergen, Genesee County, about 2:30 A. M. yesterday, and a barn near King's warehouse, in the business part of the village, was discovered to be on fire. Before anything could be done toward extinguishing the fire, another heavy explosion occurred, and the roof of Tulley's hardware store was hurled to the ground in fragments. Almost immediately afterward a third explosion occurred in an adjoining building, and in a few minutes flames were spreading all along the street. The building in which the fire apparatus of the village was kept was one of the first on fire, and there was nothing to fight the fire with. Aid was telegraphed for to Rochester, but long before response could be made to the call the business part of Bergen was in ruins. Twenty-eight business places and nine dwellings were destroyed.

The fire was plainly the work of incendiaries, as evidences of a train of powder extending from King's barn to the buildings in which the second and third explosions occurred could be easily traced while the fire was raging. No suspicion attaches to any one, as no motive can be assigned for the diabolical plot to destroy the village. The aggregate loss is about $140,000, the buildings being principally frame, and a very small proportion of their contents being saved. The principal buildings destroyed were as follows: S. C. Tulley's hardware store, George H. Church's hardware store, G. N. Buell's grocery, H. S. Andrews's grocery, S. E. Spencer's grocery, S. K. Green's dry goods and hardware store, V. C. Caulkins's drug store, S. Morey & Son's dry goods store, S. Morey's hardware store, Miss Chalker's millinery store, A. S. Fisher's grocery store, S. Carpenter & Son's clothing store, Miss Clothier's millinery store, Morton & Brothers's clothing store, H. Mullen's boot and shoe store, D. A. Ide's harness shop, R. Halley's boot and shoe store, J. H. Brennan's hotel, express office, telegraph office, and Post Office, F. M. Merrill's building, King's grain warehouse, Mrs. Arnold's boarding-house, Southard & Jones's coal-yard and grain warehouse, Green & Platt's coal-yard, J. Leonard's market, Hitchcock's bakery, Raymond's carriage factory, Roswell Parish's dwelling, Wilcox's flour and feed store, Mrs. E. Hall's dwelling, John Walker's dwelling. One warehouse is the only business building left standing in the place.

TRYING THE WILL CONSPIRATORS.

A POINT GAINED BY THE PROSECUTION—TESTIMONY OF SACIA'S GO-BETWEEN.

TRENTON, March 2.—This was the fourth day of the trial of the Lewis will conspiracy case. The court-room was not as crowded as on the previous days. Dr. Parks occupied his customary seat behind his counsel, and looked paler and more careworn than usual. Sacia wore an anxious expression on his face. Mrs. Lewis did not arrive from the jail until 11:15, and on coming in at the main entrance was conducted by District Attorney Keasbey to a seat on a sofa at the end of the court-room, at the left of the Judges' bench, just behind the witness stand. On the case being taken up, District Attorney Keasbey cited several cases to show that the admission of the will was proper, and that the indictment was in proper form and legally found according to the evidence. Judge Nixon stated that the very terms of the act made the crime complete if a conspiracy was shown and some act performed in furtherance of the conspiracy. It was not necessary for the fraud to be successful and the Government to suffer loss. The Government proposed to show that, by the terms of a will of Joseph L. Lewis, the Government was to become the recipient of the residue of his estate, and that certain steps had been taken in the State courts to have the will admitted to probate. The Government had a right to show this fact, and the objection was overruled. Mr. Hoffman excepted to both the ruling and the admission of the will in evidence.

John C. Buttrew, an engraver, testified to having possession of the plate from which the marriage certificates were printed in 1854. The plate left his possession in 1862 and was altered, and he had it again in 1872. The certificate of Jane Hastings could not have been printed from the plate as it was in 1862. The plate was altered by the addition of lines, the shortening of the cuffs of the clasped hands at the bottom, and the erasure of the words "Entered according to act of Congress" and the name of the engraver; there were six words added to the new certificate. The certificates of Brown and Fleet were impressions from the altered plate.

Henry G. Julian, one of Pinkerton's detectives, testified to "shadowing" Mrs. Lewis, Dr. Parks, Bradford, Allinson, and Sacia, and detailed several meetings between Mrs. Lewis and Dr. Parks, and Mrs. Lewis and Sacia. At an interview between Dr. Parks and Sacia, at Bush's Hotel, in Hoboken, on Oct. 23, 1877, the witness heard portions of a conversation; he distinguished the words "Bradford," "proofs," "paying expenses at Jersey City," "swearing to papers." He saw Mrs. Lewis and Dr. Parks meet at No. 141 Hudson-street; they sat at the window gesticulating and examining papers; also, on Aug. 15, at the Park Hotel, New-York. The witness was employed by the Lewis Executors, and after watching Mrs. Lewis, watched Dr. Parks for over two weeks. The witness was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Mayo and ex-Judge Hoffman as to the "shadowing process," and his method of conducting the "locating" of the persons, but counsel failed to shake his direct testimony in the least.

George Sanderson, who had been employed in ex-Attorney Gilchrist's office, in Jersey City, testified to witnessing the will and codicil of Joseph L. Lewis, and supposed Lewis to be of sound mind.

Wesley Lyon, a New-York lawyer, was called to testify to certain conversations he had with Sacia. Mr. Hoffman objected to any testimony being given by witness as to admissions made to him as counsel. There was no employment, but it was understood how much he was to be paid in case the thing was done. The court ruled the testimony to be inadmissible.

E. D. R. Gilmore, an attorney, testified to the execution of the will and codicil by Lewis, and that the will was offered for probate, and that caveats were filed by John H. Caldwell and Jane H. Lewis. There were obstructions and delays caused by the efforts of Mrs. Lewis and her counsel in proving the marriage, and that Lewis was of unsound mind. The will has not yet been admitted to probate.

William O'Keefe testified that he was employed to carry letters and messages between Sacia and Caldwell. Caldwell asked him if he wanted to make money, and Sacia said there was money to be made. Sacia spoke to the witness about the marriage certificate, and said he wanted him to show it to Caldwell, so he could recognize it. Sacia said that he [the witness] was to tell Caldwell that he must swear to the certificate, as he [Sacia] had written it himself. The witness was employed to act as a messenger between Sacia and Caldwell because they did not want to be seen together. At one time Sacia said to the witness that he had got the Government all right, and they might as well bring an oyster-boat against a 75-gun man-of-war as to try and get the money. "I communicated the facts," said the witness, "to Mr. Keasbey, the District Attorney, as they occurred. I was employed by the District Attorney to bring him all the information as it took place, and I did so."

O. S. See, who took the testimony in the probate proceedings, was recalled and testified to taking the testimony. Bradford, Sacia, and Bassford, he said, were examined in opposition to the will. Bradford testified to being present at Lewis's marriage; that he saw them married, sign the marriage certificate, and signed it himself as a witness. The witness testified to the substance of the testimony of the witnesses produced before him. Mrs. Lewis testified that she was married at Lewis's house, but failed or forgot to say, in her direct testimony, to whom she was married.

Ex-Judge Fullerton was recalled, and testified that the object of the extended testimony of the marriage of Lewis was to give Mrs. Lewis a standing to attack the will. It was his intention, after establishing that Mrs. Lewis was the widow of Joseph L. Lewis, to attack the will. There was an attempt to prove that Lewis was incompetent to make a will.

The case will be resumed to-morrow morning.

THE REYNOLDS CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

JUSTICE FIELD'S DISSENTING OPINION AS TO THE SCOPE OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is an abstract of a part of the opinion read by Justice Field in the United States Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia upon petition for mandamus to compel the restoration of the Reynolds prisoners to the State authorities. After reviewing the history of the case, and discussing the right of removal from State to Federal courts under section 641 of the Revised Statutes, Justice Field maintains that the act authorizing the removal, before trial, to the Federal courts, of a criminal prosecution, for an offense against a law of the State, is unconstitutional and void. The offense with which the prisoners in this case are charged is against the authority and laws of the State, and she alone has the right to inquire into its commission and to punish the offender. An offense within the limits of a State, except where jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States, is as much beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as though it had been committed on another continent. The prosecution of the offenders in such a case does not, therefore, arise under the Constitution and law of the United States, and the act of Congress, which attempts to give the Federal courts jurisdiction of it is, in Justice Field's opinion, a clear infraction of the Constitution, which defines and limits the Judicial power of the Federal Government. It is difficult to believe that the wise men who sat in the convention which framed the Constitution ever contemplated the possibility of a State being required to assert its authority over offenders against its laws in other tribunals than those of its own creation, and, least of all in an inferior tribunal of the new Government. Had it been supposed that a power so dangerous to the independence of the States, and so calculated to humiliate and degrade them, lurked in any of the provisions of the Constitution, that instrument would never have been adopted. There are many difficulties in maintaining the position of the Circuit Court. If a criminal prosecution of an offender against the laws of a State can be transferred to a Federal court, what officer is to prosecute the case? Is the Attorney of the Commonwealth to follow the case from his county, or will the United States District Attorney take charge of it? Who is to summon the witnesses and provide for their fees? In whose name is judgment to be pronounced? If the accused is convicted and ordered to be sentenced, who is to enforce the sentence? If he is deemed worthy of Executive clemency who is to exercise it—the Governor of the State or the President of the United States? These and other questions which might be asked show the incongruity and absurdity of the attempted proceeding. Undoubtedly, if in the trial of a case in the State courts, a Federal question arise, the courts thereof may be reviewed by the Federal Judiciary. Provision for such revision was made in the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. By that act harmony between the Federal and State courts is secure, the rights of both Federal and State Governments are maintained, and every privilege and immunity which the accused could assert under either can be enforced. Justice Clifford concurs in Justice Field's opinion.

A JERSEY ELOPEMENT.

DR. J. HUNT, OF HOBOKEN, DESERTS HIS WIFE.

Considerable excitement was caused in Hoboken society circles yesterday by a report that Dr. J. Hunt, one of the best-known physicians of that city, and a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, had eloped with a young lady who had been visiting the family. The Doctor lived with his wife and two children in a handsome building in Bloomfield-street. A reporter visited the house last night and found the report to be true. The name of the young lady is Emma Andertull, and she lived on Staten Island. She was an intimate friend of Mrs. Hunt, and frequently visited her. During one of her visits, about three months ago, she attended a concert with the Doctor, and since that time he has been very friendly to her. When she visited the house he was constantly in her company, and insisted upon her remaining longer than she wished. On Friday last she paid another visit to Mrs. Hunt, and the Doctor was so attentive to her that his wife became suspicious. After supper the Doctor proposed to Miss Andertull that they should take a short walk together. She consented, and they left the house, the Doctor telling his wife that they would be back in a few minutes. They did not return that night, and Mrs. Hunt became alarmed and had a search instituted. When they did not return on Saturday, she concluded that her husband had eloped with Miss Andertull, and gave up the search. She had not seen or heard from her husband until to-day, when she received a letter from him, in which he stated that he would never return to her; that he and Miss Andertull would live together as man and wife, and advising her to sell the furniture and return to her father. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Hunt, as she is a highly-esteemed and respectable lady. The elopement caused much surprise among the friends of the family, as it was thought that the Doctor and his wife lived happily together.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM MAXWELL WOOD.

Surgeon-General William Maxwell Wood died Monday, at his residence, Owing's Mills, Baltimore County, Md., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Baltimore, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy on May 16, 1829. Some of his most valuable service was rendered when attached to the Pacific Squadron, 1844-6. Commodore Sloat wrote to him: "I am most happy to acknowledge the very important services you rendered the Government and the squadron in the Pacific under my command at the breaking out of the Mexican war. The information you furnished me at Mazatlan from Guadalaxara, at the risk of your life, was the only reliable information I received of that event, and which induced me to proceed immediately to California, and upon my own responsibility to take charge of that country. I have always considered the performance of your journey through Mexico at that time as an extraordinary feat, requiring great presence of mind and address. How you escaped from the heart of an enemy's country, and such a people, has always been a wonder to me, and has been so characterized on all occasions." The Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate commented on his services in very flattering terms. Later, Surgeon Wood took part in the Chinese war. During the rebellion he was Fleet Surgeon on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In 1868, he was appointed President of the Examining Board, was Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in 1870, and was retired in 1871. His wife survives him, and he leaves a family of sons and daughters. One of his sons is in the Army and another in the Navy.

THE STRANDING OF THE NEVADA.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday made an investigation of the stranding of the steamer State of Nevada near Sandy Hook, on Sunday Capt. Brass having entered a formal complaint against Pilot Michael Lyons. The Captain and his mate, Henry Gandy, testified that the place where the steamer grounded was between two buoys. They said that the lead had been kept constantly going, and that just before the vessel struck the leadsman reported six fathoms of water. The steamer was drawing only 21 feet 6 inches aft at the time. They asserted the weather was clear, and that both beacons and the Sandy Hook light were visible. Lyons swore the fog was so thick he could see neither beacons nor light, although he was on the lookout for them. He had known of the existence of the shoal, but supposed he was further off the land. The shoal has been known to all the pilots for some time past. It has been growing gradually. Where the steamer lay there was 24 feet of water aft and but 15 feet amidships. The board adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary to write to Light-house Inspector Clitz, and to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and ask them for information as to the changes which have taken place recently in the bottom in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. In the meantime they suspended Pilot Lyons.

WESTERN PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The paper-makers of the North-west, representing all the principal paper manufacturers in the Western country, are unanimously agreed to make a vigorous effort to prevent legislation by Congress abolishing the tariff on articles used in paper manufacture.

REMOVING THE NUISANCE

THE CHINESE QUARTER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The San Francisco papers of Feb. 22 bring with them a full report of the action taken by the Board of Health of that city on the previous day, declaring Chinatown a nuisance and ordering the authorities to remove it from the heart of the city. Chinatown is now located in the business part of San Francisco, on land which, it is claimed, might be very valuable if it were devoted to business purposes. It embraces 12 square blocks, through which numerous narrow alleys run in almost every direction, and is bounded by Stockton, Kearney, California, and Broadway streets.

The Board of Health, on Feb. 2, on motion of Mayor Kalloch, appointed that gentleman, with Dr. Henry S. Gibbons, Jr., and Health Officer J. L. Meares, a committee to investigate the condition of Chinatown, and to recommend to the board what measures should be taken for the preservation of the city's health. After securing the opinion of L. Murphy, the City and County Attorney, as to what legally constituted a nuisance, and the powers of the board to abate or remove nuisances, the committee made what it claims to have been a critical investigation of Chinatown, extending over a period of two weeks. On Saturday, Feb. 21, it presented its report, and it was upon this that the action of the board was taken. Following is a condensation of the report. It describes in detail many of the filthy surroundings of the Chinamen. Taken as a whole, it presents one of the most disgusting pictures of low life imaginable, and the sanitary possibilities which it portrays are alarming. According to the document, the first thing which impressed the committee upon visiting Chinatown was the unnatural crowding together of thousands of persons of both sexes in spaces which should properly accommodate but hundreds of one sex. In such a contracted territory as that included in the Chinese quarter, 30,000 people could not exist under the most favorable circumstances, if they were by nature the most cleanly of the human family—which the Chinamen are far from being—without detriment to their own health and endangering the health of the city. But, added to the evils arising from packing human beings like sardines in a box, much more baneful influences were found at work in the habitations of the Asiatics. They were literally reeking in filth and drenched in immorality.

The committee first visited an underground den in an alley running from Jackson-street, to reach which two long flights of stairs had to be descended. Near the entrance to this den are large waste-pipes, running from the water-closets and sinks of the building above, which empty into open wooden boxes above the sewer. The mass of filth which passes through the pipes is so great that very often the sewer is choked up for hours, and the trough runs over. Filth of every description was everywhere patent to the senses, both of sight and smell, and amid all this stench and rottenness, in rooms 8 feet by 10 and 12 feet by 10, 12 persons eat and sleep. In the stories above ground all kinds of business are carried on, such as cooking, gambling, and the manufacture of overalls and cheap shirts for the working men of San Francisco. This, the committee says, is but one specimen of many such underground dens which it visited in its trip of investigation, and is esteemed by the Chinamen as one of the aristocratic dwellings of the colony. Others are much worse, and more dangerous to the health of the Asiatics and of the city itself. In one basement, near the one described, 13 Chinamen make their home and head-quarters in a room 8 feet square. In another room, only 6 feet square, 10 men and women were found huddled together. "We may say of these places," says the report, "that they are absolutely without proper ventilation, and it seems unaccountable how human beings can live in them for a single night. The sickening stench arising from thousands of such places in the very heart of our city would breed a plague in a week, if Providence in mercy did not open the Golden Gate and pour the cleansing breezes of the sea over us." The committee also found in one of the dens a system of furnaces, which, though it speaks well for the genius and economy of the Chinaman, must be counted as a somewhat dangerous element, in estimating on the probabilities of fires in Chinatown. In a room 8 feet long by 3 wide was discovered a row of open fire-places, fashioned from tin oil-cans cut in halves, each half forming a little furnace. These are frequently set on wooden floors or shelves, the only protection against fire being a thin piece of tin. There are hundreds of these portable tinder-boxes in Chinatown, and the hot coals were found smoldering in many of them on the occasion of the committee's visit.

The different alleys throughout the quarter are described as "of intolerable nastiness." The walls of the rooms are thick with dirt, slime, and sickening filth, the sewers in many places are choked up, and at every step slime oozes up through the cracks in the flooring, while the stench of decaying vegetables and the refuse of the tables is horrible. "In the midst of all this filth," says the report, "Chinamen may be seen manufacturing confectionery, assorting vegetables for family use in the city, cleaning tripe for our restaurants, and washing lace for our ladies. Rooms were discovered not more than 6 feet square, with Chinamen crowded upon shelves, with their little glass lamps by their side, making the foul air fouler still with the fumes of opium, and some of them senseless from the use of the drug. Not a ray of sunlight or a breath of fresh air can ever penetrate here." In one alleyway, after going down stairs, an underground passageway, several hundred feet long, was encountered, flanked on either side by small rooms in which one person could scarcely be comfortable above ground, but which are made to accommodate 10 or 12 each. At intervals of 8 or 10 feet little streams of filthy water ran out from between the partitions, flowed into a gutter which was cut along the centre of the passage, and emptied into an open sewer at the end. In Clay-street a basement was found in which a score of wretched Chinamen, suffering from loathsome diseases, were huddled together. The Chinese have no sympathy for their friends in sickness, and, as a rule, leave them to die uncared for. In a building in Sacramento-street is what is known as the home of the Chinese scavengers. It is 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and dimly lighted, day and night, by a single camphene lamp. This room is the boarding and lodging house of 200 Chinamen, where they eat, smoke, gamble, and sleep, surrounded by the filthy spoils which they have gleaned from the gutters and ash-barrels during the day. Its inmates have a ghastly look, and are covered with a clammy perspiration. In this one building over 1,000 men find lodgings.

In recommending the abatement of the nuisance, the report says: "We utterly repudiate the idea of being moved by any race prejudice or class hatred in this matter. The Chinese are living quite as decently and cleanly as any people could do who have to live under similar circumstances. The fault is in conditions, and the conditions are under our control." The Chinamen were given notice of the action of the board almost before the citizens. Curious little bits of paper, with Chinese hieroglyphics, conveying the news were posted on their most prominent buildings by order of the Six Companies. They are said to take the matter very coolly, and all attempts to draw from them an opinion proved futile. It is very evident that they are not in the least alarmed.

PICTURES BY VEDDER.

RECEPTION OF THE ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

Previous to their removal to Boston for exhibition, Mr. Elihu Vedder loaned the entire collection of paintings by his own hand, which he has brought together, as well as of photographs of absent work, to the committee in charge of the regular monthly reception of the Art Students' League. In some respects they were displayed in the long room of the league to better advantage than in the rooms Mr. Vedder hired on Union-square. With the gas blazing down on them, and with the eyes of the curious crowd within a few inches of the canvas, they had to stand an ordeal to which they are hardly likely to be subjected again. Mr. Vedder's pictures are full of a singular effect which strikes some minds as grotesque, others as weird, others as positively terrible; and yet they need all the outside helps which can be given them in order to deepen the mystery at which they aim. For this reason the absolute baldness of the light more than did away with the advantage of seeing them hung all together within easy range. Here they all were—the "Marsyas," concerning which Mr. Vedder had his now classic combat with the editors of *L'Art*; the "Cumæan Sibyl," hurrying along through a strange windy landscape with her written scrolls in her arms; a photograph of "The Lost Mind," which is a bit of fine imagination, second to nothing produced by an American painter; another photograph of "The Lair of the Sea Serpent;" the portrait-sketch labeled "Girolamo," and the picture of two spirits meeting after death. A portrait of an old negress, "Jane Jackson," attracted a good deal of notice owing to the fact that it was an early work, which has been in the possession of the National Academy, and seldom if ever exhibited. Mr. Vedder's powerful love for the marvelous was seen in still another Sibyl, who, sitting on the sea-shore, throws to the winds a written page, her drapery being blown seaward with the same movement that the arm has taken. The statuesque, cameo profile of a Medusa, which was shown at the black and white exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, was there, as well as the study from the nude model, with background of mediæval robe, which was shown at the Union League. A number of straightforward studies from nature, both marine and landscape, surprised those who knew the artist in his fanciful work only; particularly appreciated were a view of beach and ocean, bold in color, and a vista in a dark, narrow street of Rome, with children advancing into the foreground. Mr. Vedder has tried his hand at modeling more than once, and the results were not very adequately represented by a pair of small heads in high relief and a vase covered with figures and grape-vines.

Mr. Vedder is one of our artists who, after a not unsuccessful career in New-York, drifted out to Italy, and ever since has remained under the spell of the artistic atmosphere of Rome. The present collection shows but little distinctively foreign influence at work on the artist; he has remained himself more completely than most American painters resident abroad. Yet the greater number of powerfully imaginative works seem to have been designed, if not finished, prior to his departure from America. Among these, if the information given can be relied upon, is a singular idea for a picture of the pestilence. In the extreme foreground, and half in the picture, lies a nude youth, whose livid flesh tells of a death by the pest. The middle and back of the picture is a sombre grave-yard, with the roofs of an old town beyond its wall. Against this wall advance the bearers of the dead. Mr. Vedder gained great celebrity at one time for his picture of an Arab kneeling before the Sphinx of Egypt, and putting his ear to the broad stone lips of the partially-defaced head. The landscape is severe and mournful. A little oil-sketch represents Apollo standing in a blaze of light, with bow and arrows, while the classic ancestor of the dragon of St. George writhes on the ground, a bolt from the god having transfixed his snaky head. Perhaps the picture of all others which will admit of treatment most in consonance with the peculiar genius of Mr. Vedder is a sketch for a painting of the Crucifixion. The three crosses are far off on a hill; between stands a great crowd, of which the nearest members seem to have been suddenly startled by apparitions. With various and very telling gestures they single out certain veiled figures which have mingled with the crowd, and the inference is at once drawn that these latter are the "sheeted dead" that rose and walked when the spirit of Christ passed from his body. Not every one of Mr. Vedder's late collection was there, after all, for a large painting of the journey of the three wise men from the East was wanting. The conception of this is not without elements of grandeur. Illuminated clouds above the dreary landscape over which the Magi journey take the indistinct shapes of divine beings, and these sweep in a circle with figures bending inward, as if in adoration of some august being who cannot be seen. It can hardly be said that the moving groups of guests who came to this very successful reception of the league were entirely pleased with Mr. Vedder's work, but they were impressed by its originality. Perhaps Boston will prove not only impressed, but practically alive to the extraordinary nature of the collection.

THE COUNT DE LESSEPS.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY—DISBURSING GREENBACKS AT A CHARITABLE FAIR.

Count de Lesseps appeared in his reception-room in the Windsor Hotel yesterday, where a number of visitors were already awaiting him. He then went to lunch with some friends, and afterward he and his party paid a visit to the Charlier Institute. On returning to the hotel he took a carriage and drove to the Seventh-avenue fire. When M. De Lesseps arrived at the scene he found 19 engines already there, pouring water upon the flames. He spoke in high terms of the management of the Fire Department and of the conduct of the firemen. The other day, he said, he was shown a fire-alarm box, and he himself gave the signal. The promptness with which the engine responded was, he said, remarkable. The rapidity with which the firemen brought their engines to Seventh-avenue fire, and the coolness and order with which the firemen worked, he thought, did them great credit. After making some calls M. De Lesseps returned to the hotel, and later in the evening he and the Countess visited Republican Hall, in West Thirty-third-street, where the French Ladies' Benevolent Society are holding a fair for the benefit of the St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum. By 8 o'clock a large number of French ladies and gentlemen were at the fair, waiting to receive the distinguished guests. The decorations of the hall were simple flowers and flags, arranged with the taste and elegance that Frenchwomen are noted for. The ladies' Fair Committee consisted of Mme. Delmonico, the President; Mmes. E. Lamontagne, R. J. Hognet, J. Sarcerac, J. Del Calvo, and Miles, Gauffreau, A. G. De Blossieres and Raberg. At the principal table, under the immediate charge of the Fair Committee, there were, among other articles, a large mirror, a handsome cloak, and several water-color paintings. Behind a table covered with bouquets of flowers, and sitting, as it were, in a small bower of flowers, were Mrs. J. Wright and Mme. Noel. Near another table, in charge of Mrs. C. Homer and Mme. Mestre, of Cuba, stood a large bicycle, the gift of several Cuban lady patriots. Rebecca at the well was represented by a young lady, Miss Garridel, who, from her decorated bower, dispensed soda and lemonade to the thirsty visitors. A model of a Chinese junk attracted considerable attention, and near the door there stood a small figure of a Sister of Mercy, with a small basket suspended from her neck, bearing the words, "Sous pour les orphelins"—pennies for the orphans.

It was already after 9 o'clock when M. and Mme. De Lesseps arrived, accompanied by MM. De Sabla, Courreux, Biom, and Dauprat. Mr. E. Lamontagne met the guests at the door, and as they entered the hall the orchestra, which was hidden behind a screen, greeted them with "Salut à la France," from "La Fille du Regiment." The formality of an introduction was not strictly adhered to; M. De Lesseps shook hands with all around him, and the Countess was surrounded by the ladies. She was dressed in black satin and a broad hat with black feathers. She carried in her hand a large fan of tortoise-shell and black feathers, and this she presented to the Fair Committee to be raffled for. It was put up at $1 a chance, and before the party left about 200 tickets were sold, and there was a demand for more. The Countess de Lesseps was then conducted to the flower-table. Selecting a large bouquet, composed of an infinite number of small nosegays, she offered them for sale at 50 cents and $1 per piece. In a few minutes she had disposed of all. While the lady was thus engaged, her husband was doing all he could in the interest of the fair. He held a bundle of greenbacks in his hand, exchanging some for raffle tickets, and making good with others his subscriptions for charitable purposes. He and the Countess were then presented with a memento of the fair by Mme. Mestre.

This morning at 8:30 o'clock M. De Lesseps will pay a visit to the Normal College, and in the evening he will dine with Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith. From there he will be taken to Delmonico's, where he will be treated to another dinner by the merchants of New-York who are engaged in the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Several of the engineers of the expedition will in the meanwhile meet the members of the American Society of Civil Engineers in the rooms of the society, for the purpose of discussing the canal project.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning at No. 187 Water-street, occupied by C. Reeves, dealer in farming implements, caused a loss of about $800.

William Ferguson & Son, block-makers, lost $500 by a fire yesterday morning at No. 226 South-street, rear.

A large fire is reported in the cane-fields of the Resultas plantation, near Sagua-la-Grande, Cuba.

For years I had torpid liver; the past year, congestion of the liver and kidneys, headaches, weakness and inflammation. The Holman Liver Pad Company's treatment makes them among the things of the past—am cured. George W. Duval, Baltimore.—*Exchange.*

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the EXPECTORANT, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints.—*Advertisement.*

Pommery's Champagne.

REIMS, Dec. 1, 1879.

DEAR SIRS: The complete failure of the Champagne vintage being especially disastrous to the shippers of dry wines, we shall be compelled to increase our price by 5 shillings per dozen from the 1st of January next. We remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,

VEUVE POMMERY & FILS.

CHARLES GRAEF, Sole Agent United States.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

POSTAL SERVICE METHODS; CONGRESS AND ITS WORK; A GREAT WORK COMPLETED; THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

THE DARK SHADOW OF WAR; TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD; THE LEWIS WILL PLOTTERS.

GRANT TRIUMPHS AT UTICA; AFTER THE CONVENTION; JUST AND UNJUST CLAIMS.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD; PRINCE BISMARCK'S POLICY; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS; IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS; FARM HELP; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver-Oil AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD-LIVER-OIL AND LIME;" but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

The Most Nourishing Materials

Are contained in the great consumptive remedy, Phillips's "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine. All druggists. Depot, 9 Platt-st.

"Alderney Brand."

BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

MACALESTER—STRONG.—On Monday, March 1, 1880, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kerr, CHARLES MACALESTER, of Philadelphia, to ALICE STRONG, daughter of Mary E. and the late Peter Remsen Strong, of this City.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—At Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, JOSEPH W. BURNHAM, of Westfield, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMERDEN.—On March 2, CHARLES ALBERT CAMERDEN, aged 28 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, John Camerden, No. 365 West 31st-st., on Thursday, March 4, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—HESTER J., wife of Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Twelfth Precinct Police.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Thursday, the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the late residence, 109th-st. and Riverside-av. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment. Train leaves 42d-st. at 10:10 A. M.

DOHRMAN.—At Cranford, N. J., on March 1, KEEN PURVIS, son of James K. and Elizabeth S. Dohrman, aged 1 year 6 months and 3 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday. Interment at Green-Wood.

GALLATIN.—At London, England, Feb. 12, ALBERT LOUIS GALLATIN, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church Wednesday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock.

GARDINER.—At Bridgehampton, Long Island, March 1, after a short illness, WILLIAM GARDINER, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 8 A. M.

GOODELL.—In this City, suddenly, March 1, DR. ALFRED PERRY, eldest son of Dr. Alfred and Jeannie Goodell, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on Thursday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

HALL.—At his residence, New-Windsor, near Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, March 1, WILLIAM COOPER HALL, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages at Newburg will meet the 11:03 train, Hudson River Railroad, from New-York, and the 10:30 train from Albany. Interment at Albany.

HUMPHREY.—JOHN HUMPHREY, at his late residence, No. 206 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, formerly of New-York, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, on Wednesday evening, March 3, at 7:30. Remains to be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday, March 2, JAMES HUTCHINSON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, March 4, at 4 P. M., at the Methodist Episcopal church, 18th-st., near 8th-av.

MUNKITTRICK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 29, HENRY STUART MUNKITTRICK, of London, aged 32 years.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., Wednesday morning, March 3, at 9:30 A. M.

MUNROE.—On March 1, JOSEPH MUNROE, of the firm of Munroe & Mace.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 137 East 16th-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NAFIS.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 2, 1880, ELIZABETH M. RANDALL, wife of Abraham Nafis, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Reformed Church at Newtown, on Friday, March 5, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 11:30 and 2:30. Please omit flowers.

NEWMAN.—At Katonah, Westchester County, on Monday, March 1, AMOS NEWMAN, aged 82 years.

Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PEASE.—Sunday, Feb. 29, LORETTA M. PEASE, sister of R. M. and G. W. Lush.

Funeral will take place at No. 457 2d-av., Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Rye, N. Y. Trains leave New-Haven Depot, 42d-st., at 12 M.

SIMMONS.—At St. Luke's Home, on Tuesday, March 2, 1880, MARIA L., widow of the late Philip Simmons, aged 88 years.

Relatives and friends, and those of her daughters, Mrs. F. A. Sherman and the late Mrs. A. L. Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Beloved Disciples, corner of 89th-st. and Madison-av., Thursday, March 4, 9:30 A. M.

☞ New-Orleans and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Rochester, N. Y., Monday, March 1, ANNA E. BEATTY, wife of E. Peshine Smith, aged 67 years.

SMITH.—At No. 193 2d-av., March 1, 1880, at 1:30 P. M., CHARLOTTE E. SMITH, beloved wife of Courtland H. Smith, and daughter of the late Thomas P. Rossiter.

Funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday, March 3, at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STARR.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 28, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, wife of Egbert Starr, and daughter of the late Moses Allen.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 39 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

STERLING.—At Westfield, N. J., March 2, CARRIE PLACE, youngest daughter of the late S. H. Sterling.

Funeral services at her late residence, in Westfield, at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, March 5, and from the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock the same day.

WILLIAMSON.—At Fairview, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 26, MARGARET, widow of the late Alfred Williamson, in her 74th year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

Price, 25 cents per copy. Subscription price, $2 50 per year.

The April number will contain large colored FASHION PLATE OF PARIS FASHIONS, embracing Party Dresses, Reception, Promenade, and Visiting Dresses; an Illuminated Cover, with beautiful Colored Patterns of Children's Costumes, &c.

It also contains four pieces of new and popular music, "She Softly Whispered, 'Speed Well,'" "Mary of Argyle," "The Wood," and "The Midshipmite."

MISS M. E. BRADDON'S NEW STORY, ENTITLED "JUST AS I AM,"

Is commenced in this number, also the charming serial entitled "A STRANGE GUEST."

Portraits of MARY ANDERSON, EMMA THURSBY, and the PRINCESS OF WALES are contained in the April number.

A beautiful engraving, entitled "LITTLE SAMUEL," after the celebrated painting by James Sant, is also given free with this number.

We employ no canvassing agents for THE NEW-YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR. Any person pretending to be canvassing for us is a swindler. THE BAZAR is for sale by all News-dealers. It will also be sent, postage prepaid, for 25 cents per single copy. The subscription price is $2 50 per year. Address GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

A.—THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—A. IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE.

THIS WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

AT OUR ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (opposite Wallack's.)

BY ORDER OF

Messrs. HOWARD & CO., 5TH-AV. AND 29TH-ST., A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF RICH SEVRES, MEISSEN, and OTHER PORCELAIN BRIC-A-BRAC, ANTIQUE METAL WORK, FAIENCE, POTTERY, BRONZES, CHIMING CLOCKS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

Comprising an attractive assortment of very desirable goods, including a collection of GENUINE SEVRES PORCELAIN.

SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

GOODS NOW ON EXHIBITION.

HOUSE SALES.

The undersigned solicit sales of household effects at residence of owners. Long experience and PERSONAL SUPERVISION is the best guarantee for insuring satisfaction. THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., No. 845 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 7:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M., for Ireland, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 1. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 2. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York March 6. The mails for Havana leave New-York March 3 and 6. The mails for Hayti leave New-York March 4. The mails for Barbadoes, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Trinidad leave New-York March 4. The mails for Cape Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York March 4. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York March 4. The mails for Mexico leave New-York March 4 and 6. The mails for West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York March 5. The mails for Nassau leave New-York March 5 and 6. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York March 6. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 15. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 20. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1880.

ESTABLISHED TO PREVENT SUFFERING AND DEATH!—Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, malarial poison, nervous debility, consumption, incontinence, stone, gravel, obstruction, varicocele, old ulcers, diseases of the liver, stomach, heart, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, and associate organs are no longer fatal. A Medical Treatise free, giving directions for their cure without mercury, arsenic, potash, opium, iron, quinine, copaiba, cubebs, knife, caustic, electricity, sounds, pain, or confinement, by the European and American Medical Bureau Specialty Physicians' Prescriptions and Azabel Mineral Spring Water. Offices, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

"SWEET SHAMROCK."

THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION, No. 647, issued March 3, contains the first installment of Duvar's charming Irish story,

"SWEET SHAMROCK."

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION is for sale by all news-dealers.

The words and music of the Irish song, "DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK," will be given away with No. 648 of THE NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 9 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular monthly meeting of this club will be held at Delmonico's, 26th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, President.

CHARLES F. OSBORN, Corresponding Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 2.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, March 2—P. M.

The stock speculation was very strong, on a reduced volume of business. The official announcement that the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific railroads had effected a satisfactory settlement naturally imparted a buoyant tone to the dealings in these properties, Pacific Mail advancing 3¼, Central Pacific 2⅜ and Union Pacific 2⅛ ₩ cent. The upward movement in the coal stocks made further progress, and large purchases of these shares were made on the strength of the advance in the prices of coal by some of the companies. The trunk line shares were quiet, except for Erie and Lake Shore, which recorded higher quotations on a very active business. The Grangers and the South-western stocks advanced sharply, the improvement ranging from 1 to 4¼ ₩ cent., the latter in Iron Mountain. North-west, St. Paul and Sioux City, and St. Paul and Minneapolis were also conspicuous in the advance. The telegraph shares were lower early in the day, but closed firm at a partial recovery. Among the low-priced stocks, Chesapeake and Ohio advanced 1⅜ ₩ cent. on an increased business. The general market closed firm at a slight reaction, which, however, was undoubtedly due to sales to realize profits.

The transactions aggregated 373,973 shares, including 58,576 Erie, 45,300 Reading, 35,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 32,450 Pacific Mail, 27,000 Lake Shore, 25,910 Western Union, 18,400 Ontario and Western, 15,200 New-Jersey Central, 14,500 Delaware and Hudson, 13,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 12,400 North-west, 11,146 Iron Mountain, 10,000 Kansas and Texas, 9,350 Wabash, 8,800 Little Pittsburg, 7,400 Union Pacific, 7,000 Sutro, 6,825 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,360 St. Paul, and 5,262 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

North-west common rose from 92 to 93¼; St. Paul common declined from 80⅛ to 79⅝, and rose to 80⅝; Lake Shore rose from 109⅛ to 109⅜, fell off to 108⅞, and advanced to 109½; Michigan Central ranged between 91¼ and 91¾, closing at 91⅝; Canada Southern advanced from 64⅞ to 65½; Erie declined from 44⅞ to 44⅜, and preferred from 71 to 70¼, but the former afterward rose to 46, and the latter to 71¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 91⅝ to 92⅞, reacted to 91⅞, and closed at 92⅜; New-Jersey Central advanced from 86⅝ to 88⅜, reacted to 87⅝, and finally sold at 87⅞; Delaware and Hudson rose from 80½ to 83¼, and reacted to 82¼; Reading advanced from 68½ to 71⅝, and closed at 71⅜; New-Central declined from 29¾ to 29, and recovered to 29¾; Morris and Essex advanced from 109 to 109⅞, and receded to 109½; Iron Mountain fell off from 61 to 60¼, rose to 64½, and closed at 64; Union Pacific advanced from 91¼ to 93⅝, and closed at 92½; Central Pacific advanced from 81 to 83⅜; C., C., C. and I. from 78 to 78¾; Chesapeake and Ohio common from 20¾ to 22¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis from 55¼ to 56¾; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans from 43¼ to 44¾; C., C. and I. C. fell off from 21 to 20½, and recovered to 20¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 39¾ to 40⅜; the preferred declined from 73¾ to 73, and later sold up to 74½; Houston and Texas advanced from 80¼ to 82; Lake Erie and Western from 30¼ to 31; Ohio Central from 24 to 25, and Ontario and Western from 29⅜ to 30½; the last-named closed at 30¼; Kansas and Texas fell off from 43⅛ to 42⅞, rose to 43⅞, and reacted to 43½; Nashville, Chatanooga and St. Louis advanced from 117 to 117½, fell off to 116½, and closed at 117¼; Louisville and Nashville declined from 141¼ to 140, and rallied to 141; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 34¼ to 34, and rose to 35¾; the preferred advanced from 72 to 74; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 42½ to 44½, and preferred from 78 to 81, closing at 43¾ and 80½, respectively; Wabash declined from 43½ to 42¾, and preferred from 67½ to 67, with a subsequent advance to 44 and 68¾, respectively; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred advanced from 56½ to 57⅝, and First preferred from 76⅞ to 77¼; Western Union declined from 112⅞ to 112, and recovered to 112⅝; American District rose from 70 to 72; Atlantic and Pacific fell off from 47 to 45½, and rallied to 46; Manhattan Elevated declined from 45 to 42½, and Metropolitan from 114 to 113, while New-York rose from 122 to 122½@123; New-York Central declined from 132 to 131½, and recovered to 132; Albany and Susquehanna sold at 107⅝; Chicago and Alton at 106¾; Illinois Central fell off from 102⅜ to 101⅞, and rallied to 102¼. Among mining shares Little Pittsburg opened at 12, rose to 12½, declined to 11½, and rose to 13; Central Arizona declined from 8½ to 8, rose to 9, and fell off to 8¼, and closed at 8½; Standard declined from 27 to 26, and recovered to 27; Sutro sold at 3⅜@3½.

The Money market was without essential change, and to good borrowers the offerings of capital were abundant at 4 ₩ cent. on Government bonds, and at 5@6 ₩ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. During the afternoon a few loans were reported at 1-32 of 1 ₩ cent. per diem in addition to legal interest, but the closing transactions were at 5 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 1-16, selling, 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, buying 3-32@⅛, selling, ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 75 ₩ 1,000 discount; Chicago, 60c.@80c. discount, and Boston, 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. United States Government bonds were generally lower at 109⅜ for new 4s, 110¼ for 4½s and 105⅜ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 45⅝ to 46⅜, and do. preferred from 70@75 to 72@74; do. consolidated Seconds declined from 95 to 93, and recovered to 94; do. do. Firsts were quoted at 121; Illinois Central fell off from 104⅜ to 104, and recovered to 104½; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts declined ½ ₩ cent., to 109½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts declined from 69 to 67¾, and closed at 68½, and do. Seconds, after declining from 31 to 30, recovered to 31. The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,800,000 marks. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 25c.

The Sterling Exchange market was barely steady in tone on a light volume of business. The nominal asking rates were unchanged, while sales were made at $4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 86¾@$4 87 for demand, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for cables, and $4 82¼@$4 82¾ for commercial.

Government bonds were firm on a moderate business. Railroad mortgages exhibited marked strength, and under an active demand a higher range of prices was recorded. Erie consolidated Seconds rose from 91 to 92; do. funded 5s from 85½ to 87; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, from 68 to 69; do. Currency 6s from 42½ to 44; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 98⅜ to 99; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes from 92 to 94; do. Seconds do. from 82½ to 84½; Lake Erie and Western incomes from 68¼ to 64; Texas Pacific incomes from 75½ to 76; Ohio Central Firsts from 92 to 92½; International and Great Northern Seconds incomes from 76 to 77; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Seconds from 74 to 74½. State bonds were dull and steady.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date, amounted to $5,293,449, making a total since Jan. 1 of $47,745,114, against $47,986,051 for the corresponding period last year, and $52,446,926 in 1878.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 2.

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

* Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

And the following for railway mortgages:

The Union Pacific Railroad earnings for February show a gain of $293,000.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Mobile and Ohio Road:

	1879.	1880.	Increase.
Month Feb.	$170,858 57	$203,300 00	$32,441 43
Jan. 1 to Mch. 1	365,144 93	453,416 05	88,271 12

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) March 2:

A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Executors, the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 62.11, No. 261 West 54th-st., north side, 62.6 feet east of 8th-av., for $9,900, to Catherine R. Ryerson. Also, the two-story frame house, with lot 24.11 by 100.5, No. 2,338 3d-av., east side, near 127th-st., sold for $9,500, to same purchaser. Also, by order of the Executrix, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 233 East 126th-st., north side, 185 feet west of 2d-av., for $5,725, to A. M. Lyon.

Peter F. Meyer sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.6 by 119.6, No. 2 Avenue A, east side, between 1st and East Houston sts., for $21,000, to Abraham Stepensky.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, G. W. Betts, Esq., Referee, sold a house, with lot 22.3 by 87.1, on Market-st., east side, 25 feet north of Madison-st., for $6,525, to A. Hirshfeld.

Loeb & Friedman, foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story brick dwellings, with lot 25 by 122.1 by irregular, Nos. 127 and 129 West 32d-st., north side, 275 feet west of 6th-av., for $16,910, to Levi A. Lockwood, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 341 West 48th-st., north side, 422 feet west of 8th-av., for $9,500, to United States Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett offered at public auction the three-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 154 East 129th-st., south side, 251.8 feet west of 3d-av., which was knocked down to a party in interest for $4,450.

The remaining sales were adjourned, as follows: Sale, by Richard V. Harnett of buildings, with plot of land, on West 105th-st., between 11th-av. and Broadway, to March 9, and sale by Myer Elsas of the house, with lot, No. 713 East 11th-st., west of Dry Dock-st., to March 16.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale, mansion and stable, with plot of land 201.6 by 100.11 by 105.7 by 112.1, on West 105th-st., north side, block front between 11th-av. and Broadway, residence of the late Matthew T. Brennan, to D. Dexter Allen, for $44,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 2.

West 105th-st., n. s., 204.8 ft. e. of 4th-st., 23x36; G. Hoffman and wife to Isabella Haviland.... nom.

90th-st., s. s., 92 ft. e. of 4th-av., 51.0@3x100.8; Charles E. Parfitt and wife to S. J. Donovan.... $8,500

90th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.8; William Noble and wife to Mary T. Browne.... 6,880

5th-st., s. s., 312 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x94.10; S. G. Courtney, Referee, to James D. Fish, Trustee, &c.... 3,380

Elm-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Locust-av., 24th Ward, 150x150; Edward H. Peaslee to Martha K. Peaslee.... nom.

Locust-av., n. w. corner of Catharine-st., 48.3x150; and, also, s. s. corner of Locust-av. and Elm-st., 98x150; Martha K. Peaslee to Edward H. Peaslee.... nom.

52d-st., No. 149 East, 16.6x100.5; Harmon M. Nathan and others to William Armstrong.... 6,950

4th-av., s. e. corner of 76th-st., 100x100.5; George Young and wife to John D. Grimmins.... 40,800

Avenue A, w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 51x100; James Kent, Jr., Trustee, &c., to J. D. Crimmins.... 5,250

64th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x131.9; 101.8x106.2; William B. Beekman and others, Executors, &c., to John Otis.... 12,000

86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.8; Acton Civill and wife to Hannah V. C. Bassett.... nom.

Albany Post road, 24th Ward, 392x70x irregular; Howard W. Coates and another, Executors, &c., to Albert R. Putnam and another.... 3,750

Prospect-av., n. w. s., 23d Ward, 50x118; T. E. Westbrook, Referee, to A. J. Robinson.... 825

89th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9x irregular; S. H. Olin, Referee, to E. R. Silleck.... 5,000

56th-st., n. s., 232.11 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.1x100.5; Eleanor R. Silleck and husband to Mary L. Lane.... 1,468

Monroe-st., No. 250, 20x97; William Miles and wife to Alexander Rumrill.... nom.

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 126th-st., 110x99.11; C. Spear and wife to Marcellina V. Birdsall.... 33,000

28th-st., n. s., 147.0 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25.5x98.9; Margaret Damm and others to L. S. Quackenbush.... nom.

124th-st., n. s., 150.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 12.7x100.11; Mary A. Daly and husband to William Slocum.... 22,000

107th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 175x100.10; John H. Deane and wife to William A. Cauldwell and wife.... 19,600

157th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 33x100; George Schaever and wife to Julius Haberlein.... 1,060

3d-av., w. s., 178.9 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.6x105; Thomas Pearson and wife to Adolph Dreess.... 8,000

152d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100; T. W. Martens, Referee, to Francis A. Shaller.... 1,000

10th-av., s. e. 112 ft. n. of 84th-st., 25x100; F. Granger and wife to Emil G. Von Pein.... 15,000

Stanton-st., n. s., 50.8 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 25x75; Herman Oswald to Margaret Sentar.... 13,500

73d-st., No. 165 East, 16.8x102.2; Hezekiah Kohn to J. Loehner.... 7,750

Lexington-av., e. s., 138 ft. n. of 39th-st., 20.5x99.9; T. E. Westbrook, Referee, to Rachel A. Bloom.... 23,260

71st-st., s. s., 223.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.5; Anna McDonald and husband to Elizabeth A. Blaney.... 17,500

2d-av., n. w. corner of 102d-st., 100x101.11; Mary Duffy and husband to S. R. Thayer, Jr.... nom.

52d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Mary Gibney and husband to John Stewart.... 6,000

1st-av., s. w. corner of 56th-st., 20.5x80; Maria L. Martin to William Wirsing.... 12,000

30th-st., n. s., 255.6 2-3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.5 1-3x98.9; M. J. Kelly, Referee, to Celia Strauss.... 7,355

76th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x102.2; J. V. S. Woolley and wife to H. F. Averill.... 15,000

10th-av., No. 565, 18.6x100; Katy J. Scheffmeyer and husband to Lewis Ash.... 5,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Abrahams, L., to Soloman Jacoby; part of No. 14 Baxter-st., 3 years, rent.... $925

Beethoven Maennerchor to L. Berndt; Nos. 210 and 212 Fifth-st., four years, rent.... 5,000

Burckle, S., and others to the Globe Fire Insurance Company; basement of No. 161 Broadway, 5 years, rent.... 3,500

Lange, J., to C. H. Glinzman; Nos. 127 and 129 Roosevelt-st., 5 years, rent.... 3,000

Mead, Anna, to J. Cohen and another; No. 100 Catharine-st., 5 years, rent.... 2,600

Moore, Benjamin, to Jane A. Welsh, Executrix, &c.; n. s. 19th-st., lot No. 536, 21 years from 1878, rent.... 250

Ogden, Mary C., to Robert Welsh; n. s. 19th-st., lot No. 537, 21 years from 1871, rent.... 250

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Armstrong, William, to H. H. Nathan and others; n. s. 52d-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years.... $3,475

Averill, H. F., to J. V. S. Woolley; n. s. 76th-st., e. of Madison-av., installments.... 5,000

Becker, Maria P., to Bertha Wagner; s. s. Madison-st., Lot No. 449, 1 year.... 1,500

Birdsall, Marcellina V., to C. Spear; Madison-av., s. w. corner of 126th-st., 1 year.... 32,000

Christie, William, and wife to S. Haberman; s. s. 104th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 2 months.... 3,078

Crimmins, J. D., to George Young; n. s. corner of 4th-av. and 76th-st., 3 years.... 30,000

Dasken, J., and another to F. Standmyer; n. s. 104th-st., w. of Avenue A, 3 years.... 2,000

Este, Mary B., and husband to J. Rintoul, Executor, &c.; n. s. 68th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years.... 10,000

Flanagan, Lavinia, to Kate E. Brown; No. 221 West 22d-st., 3 years.... 5,000

Otis, J., to William B. Beekman and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 64th-st., e. of 2d-av., installments.... 9,890

Haskett, Charlotte, and husband to William Wilkinson; n. e. s. Denman-st., near Courtlandt-av., 3 years.... 1,000

Haberlein, J., to G. Schaever; n. s. 157th-st., w. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years.... 700

Henshaw, Zariah E., and husband to A. W. Lowerre, Executor, &c.; n. s. 145th-st., near 3d-av., 3 years.... 3,000

Houghton, H. R., to William E. D. Stokes; s. s. Lexington-av., from 99th-st. to 100th-st., 1 year.... 15,000

Johnson, B., to E. A. Roome; n. s. 15th-st., e. of 10th-av., due.... 12,000

Levi, J., and wife to A. Cohn; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years.... 6,000

McLean, D., and wife to A. W. Martin; n. s. 40th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years.... 450

Marsh, Laura B., and husband to the United States Trust Company; No. 30 West 57th-st., 1 year.... 40,000

Morris, A., and wife to S. Jacobs; No. 175 East Broadway, 3 years.... 2,000

Murphy, J. W., and others to S. J. Murphy; Nos. 129, 131, and 133 Pearl-st., and 82, 84, and 86 Beaver-st., 8 mortgages, 5 years, total.... 20,000

Popham, L. C., to C. H. Davis; n. e. corner of 10th-av. and 86th-st., installments.... 5,000

Silleck, Eleanor R., and husband to the Irving Savings Institution; n. s. 53d-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year.... 3,200

Skinner, George, and wife to T. C. Eastman; s. s. 112th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years.... 3,000

Speath, Julius, to J. H. Deane; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 months.... 8,228

Speath, Julius, to William A. Cauldwell; same property.... 8,123

Sprague, Mary T., and husband to W. Noble; n. s. 90th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 2 years.... 15,000

Steward, J., to M. Callahan and another; n. s. 52d-st., w. of 11th-av., &c., 3 mortgages, installments, total.... 9,000

Thorn, R. H., and wife to L. Thorn; n. s. 120th-st., e. of 1st-av., 5 years.... 5,000

Von Pein, E. G. G., and wife to H. Schwecke; s. s. 10th-av., n. of 54th-st., 3 years.... 10,000

Wirsing, William, and wife to Maria L. Martin; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 56th-st., 4 years.... 9,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Abrahams, Rebecca, to M. Selleck.... $7,000

Birn, John H., guardian, &c., to H. D. Kerr.... 5,972

Gillender, A. T., to S. Weeks, Jr.... 19,662

Jones, O. W., to V. Botta.... nom.

Kerr, Thomas B., to H. D. Kerr.... 5,000

Selleck, M., to I. Abrahams.... 6,500

Shearock, F., to Sarah A. Sands.... 6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON MURRAY Hill, with dining-room extensions. MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—Extra-wide dwelling, in good order. ALSO, WEST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—A full-size house, with private staircase. ALSO, EAST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.—An elegant house; early possession given. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE. A handsome 21 by 55 foot four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, finely located on Clinton-av., Brooklyn; will be sold low on easy terms, to close an estate. For premises apply to EXECUTOR, 58 Warren-st., N. Y., or REEVE & PENDLETON, Agents, No. 9 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

NO. 49 E. 133D-ST., 3-STORY OHIO STONE, 20x45x100, $9,500. 29 E. 131st-st., 3-story brown-stone, 18x48x100, $9,000. 109 E. 132d-st., 2-story frame, lot 50x100, $9,000. Avenue A, between 116th and 119th sts., new 3-story brown-stone, 16x50x100, $9,000, and others, by PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

NO. 17 BRIDGE-ST. AND NO. 2 STONE-ST.—(Connecting)—Five-story brick warehouse at auction at Exchange Sales-room, March 5. Particulars from COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 68 William-st., or RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 23 East 47th, and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 68 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

FOR SALE—IN EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH-av. and Irving-place—One of the best houses in the block; heated by steam. Price, $30,000; or with fixtures and parlor furniture, $35,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE EXTRA-SIZE HOUSE, NEAR DR. Hall's church, for sale very cheap; others, very desirable, all sizes, near 5th and Madison avs., $15,000 to $100,000. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT 25-foot house for sale low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, TWO FIVE-story stores on Duane-st., near Broadway, with rear entrances; rented for five years at $10,000 per annum; price, $160,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION COLUMN CONTAINS PARTICULARS of medium-sized, 50th-st., just west of 5th-av., dwelling, by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF WILLIAM AND DUANE STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executor of SAMUEL SPARKS, deceased, valuable five-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 236, 238, and 240 William-st., and No. 10 Duane-st., south-east corner, being 50.6 front on William-st.; extra heavy walls; suitable for light manufactory; near Post Office, courts, banks, bridge, &c.; fully occupied and well rented; 75 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JAMES WILEY, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as Nos. 401 and 409 CANAL-ST.

CHAS. S. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 90 Broadway, will sell March 3, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Executors, the HOUSE and LOT No. 61 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; house 25 feet front, four-story brick; lot runs to alley in rear.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

61 WEST 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

This superbly-built, finished, and located 20-foot modern four-story dwelling, with fine chandeliers and mirrors, will be sold, positively without reserve, THURSDAY, March 4, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway. Possession. Terms easy.

N. B.—The house can only be seen on special permits from the auctioneer's offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 861 5th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—SIX HIGHLY-DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop houses, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 121, and 123 East 72d-st.; these houses are built in the very best manner as an investment, and are handsomely finished throughout; watchman on premises; no permits required. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, at Arnold Constable & Co.'s, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

FLATS TO LET

In the new building north-west corner of 6TH-AV. AND 54TH-ST. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET.—NO. 50 WEST 48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone-front house, furnished or unfurnished; references required. Apply on the premises or to Mr. W. A. COLE, No. 41 Broad-st.

A NEW PRINTED LIST OF HOUSES AT offices 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 861 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF No. 74 6th-av., north-east corner of Waverley-place; good stand for millinery or dress-making; five rooms; rent, $500; possession May 1. Also, the store and front basement room No. 129 Waverley-place; $30 per month; no liquor; immediate possession. Also, on 10 years' lease, the buildings No. 46 Hudson-st. and No. 88 Thomas-st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON Broadway, near Bleecker-st., $2,200; bargain; also, fine corner store, near A. T. Stewart's, very low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; excellent business position; rent, $2,250; possession May 1. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORES, NOS. 117 and 118 West-st., near Cortlandt, together 48x72 feet, with large yard and alley in rear. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSES ON 5th-av., from 14th-st. to 32d-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground, and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large comfortable house, with requisite out-buildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON SMALL LOT, at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; fine view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing, &c.; only $600 in cash wanted. Address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; eight lots; Mount Hope, Tremont Station; 20 minutes from Forty-second-street Depot; price, $10,000. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 190 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—MOUNTAIN SIDE, "QUEEN-Anne" cottage residence; stable; terraced, two-acre, macadamized, corner; for sale, $13,000. Particulars, apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES TO LET. Full particulars and catalogue from CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON—HOUSE, with all modern improvements; Croton water, bath-room, gas, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; two minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Depot; one mile from the Metropolitan Elevated Railway; fine view of the Hudson; two acres of land, coach-house, and stable; rent, $1,200. MARTIN & SMITH, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, in perfect condition, elegant grounds, with five acres of fruit of all kinds, $500 per year, in Claverack, N. Y. A few minutes' walk from Claverack College. Address MILTON MARTIN, Claverack, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON THE HUDSON, SOUTH of Yonkers, a fine country residence, with stable, &c., rent, by the year, $175 a month; for less time, $2,000. Address No. 565 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE MARRIED woman, without children, would like to make arrangements this Spring to take charge of a private residence, or would not object to a public building; has the very best City reference. Address Mrs. D., 457 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN FLOOR OF three unfurnished rooms in strictly private house or flat, central part of City, from May 1. Address M., Post Office Box No. 4,188.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN April, in private family, two or three unfurnished rooms on second or third floor, without board. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 114 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, 28th February, 1880.

MR. JOHN S. BARNES RETIRES FROM our firm, and his interest therein ceases from and after this date.

Mr. J. KENNEDY TOD is this day admitted a partner in our firm. J. S. KENNEDY & CO.

Referring to the above, JOHN S. BARNES will continue in business on his own account, as banker and merchant, at No. 30 Pine-st. Orders for the purchase and sale of investment bonds, stocks, and other securities will be promptly executed. Personal inspection of and special reports upon railroad properties will be made, and all business connected with the construction and equipment of railroads and their reorganization will receive careful attention.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JUSTUS H. HESSE a partner in my business, which hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of DONALD W. MACLEOD & CO. DONALD W. MACLEOD. New-York, March 1, 1880.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1880.

MR. WM. G. KILLMER CEASES TO BE A member of our firm from this day. J. Q. PREBLE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering 2,500 barrels, more or less, of natural Hydraulic Cement, at the site of the north wing of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments in this city, will be received at this office until 12 M. of March 12, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders.

Specifications, general instructions for bidders, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished to regular manufacturers and dealers upon application to this office. THOS. LINCOLN CASEY, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, for the construction and equipment of one hundred and fifty miles of the International and Great Northern Railroad up to 12 o'clock M., March 15, 1880. Plans, profiles, specifications, and estimates may be seen at the company's office at Palestine, Texas, or No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after March 1, 1880. The company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe-deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping; all at low rates.

NO. 465 4TH-AV.—GURNEY'S EXPRESS AND Storage Warehouse; trunks, 1c. per day. Furniture low rates; expressage, 25 cents per trunk, to the rooms; large vans, careful men.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-competent accountant of established habits of application to his occupation, and able to furnish undoubted references. Address B. E. R., Box No. 1,948, New-York Post Office.

WANTED — TWO CAPABLE PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, other as chamber-maid; family of three persons; good wages. Apply to Mr. PROSSER, No. 51 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH UNDOUBTED character and reference as porter, to take charge of our office; also an intelligent, active office boy. Apply by letter to C. B. S., Station B, New-York City.

WANTED—A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG MAN (married preferred) as coachman and gardener, a short distance in the country. Address, for two days, WORK, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; none unless thoroughly competent need apply. Call, after 2 P. M., No. 56 East 66th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK and laundress; reference required. Call at No. 154 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS IN A private family. Call at No. 24 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO GO to Europe as companion to an invalid lady or to grown children; understands either thoroughly; can remain in her present situation until required. Address Companion, Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-woman desires offices to clean, or would go out by the day; good references. Call or address M. A. M., No. 413 Canal-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands both; capable of assisting in dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Assist with Waiting.—In private family or private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 18 East 33d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY LEAVING FOR Europe would like to find a situation for a girl who has lived with her as chamber-maid and laundress. Apply at present employer's, No. 102 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; is thoroughly experienced; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 136 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wants a situation for her chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 27 East 37th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By an American young woman; neat and obliging; in a private family; best City reference. Address L., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or sewing; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Address No. 158 East 7th-st., cigar store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress in private family; four years' reference; willing. Call at No. 12 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 53d-st., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Protestant woman; fine hand sewer, button-hole maker, and stocking darner; best of references. Call at No. 133 East 18th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent girl to do chamber-work and fine washing or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 234 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY respectable Protestant; will wait on lady; best City reference. Call at No. 411 West 40th-st., second floor, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—By a competent young woman in a private family; four years' reference. Call at No. 228 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 269 10th-av.; store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 123 9th-av., candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing; City reference. Call at 152 East 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse; City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or sew; City reference. Call at No. 223 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 358 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY COMPETENT girl. Call or address present employer, 413 5th-av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, other as first-class waitress; thoroughly understand their business; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 231 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS THOROUGH cook in private family; French, English, and American cooking; can get up dinner parties; do marketing; has first-class references. Address S., Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, other as first-class waitress; thoroughly understand their business; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 231 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN; WILLING to assist with washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; best City reference. Call at No. 139 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands getting dinners, lunches, and suppers very neatly; good City references. Address M. J. M., No. 447 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS FIRST class; makes fine soups, desserts, and jellies; excellent baker; first-class City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST class cook in private family; assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th-st., one flight.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls; both willing and obliging, and assist generally; no objection to the country. Call at No. 896 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS COMPETENT cook in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Address C. K., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST IN washing; in private family; makes excellent bread and desserts; best City references. Address A. F., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and do coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 39th-st.; third bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; assist in fine or coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st., grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best of references given; no objection to the country. Call or address Cook, No. 46 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 326 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 884 6th-av.

COOK.—GOOD COOK; GOOD CITY REFERENCE; willing to do coarse washing. Call at No. 55 East 41st-st., between Park and Madison avs.

COOK.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN AS competent cook; understands marketing; best City reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; one who understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 45th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 45th-st., top floor.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY the day; expert cutter and fitter; City or country. Address No. 632 3d-av., ring three times.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FASHIONABLE French dress-maker, to go out by the day; reasonable terms. Apply at No. 559 7th-av., store.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 126 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as first-class laundress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 259 West 35th-st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent laundress in a private family; good City references; highly recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; first-class City reference. Call at No. 123 West 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 405 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Norwegian girl in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 41 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl for growing children and do sewing; no cards answered except wages mentioned. Address, or call from 10 to 2, for two days, No. 427 West 36th-st., rear house.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German Protestant to one or two grown children, or wait on lady; speaks French; does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel to Europe; City references. Call at No. 33 East 7th-st., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, aged 30, as nurse, to keep children and do light chamber-work; never worked out before; lately came to this City from Connecticut. Call or address L. M., No. 466 3d-av.; ring bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan to take charge of an infant from birth; or would see to children; is a neat sewer; best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl as nurse to growing children and do plain sewing; City reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH GERman girl; would like to take charge of children; best City reference. Address B. M., Box No. 330 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant Girl as nursery governess; is thoroughly competent; can be highly recommended by present employer. Apply at No. 4 East 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; competent to bring up infant on bottle, or one or two growing children; last employer can be seen; highest City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—UNDERstands bringing infant up on the bottle; no objections to country or City; or wait on an invalid; good reference. Call, all the week, at No. 319 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; WILL TAKE entire charge of a young baby and sew; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at 128 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; can take entire charge of an infant from birth. Seen at present employer's, No. 128 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE to take care of infant; City reference. Call at No. 918 3d-av.; fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough seamstress; assist in chamber-work; several years' City reference; last employer can be seen. Address J. E. E., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman; in a good family; seamstress; willing and obliging; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 447 West 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; operates; willing to assist in chamber-work, or growing children; best City references. Call at No. 250 West 33d-st.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; understands all kinds family sewing; would assist with chamber-work; country preferred; City reference. Seen for two days at No. 126 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands dress-making and operating; assist with chamber-work or children; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress and family sewing; will assist with other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, ONE OR two families to sew for; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 144 West 29th-st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl to make herself generally useful in a private family; City or country; City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent waitress in a private family; three years' references from last place. Call at No. 128 East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS GENtlemen's and family washing to take home; terms reasonable; good references. Call or address Mrs. White, No. 328 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, to go out by the day; good washer and ironer and first-class house-cleaner. Call at No. 304 West 40th-st., two stairs up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman gents' and families' washing; terms reasonable; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH clerk and book-keeper desires employment as such, or in any capacity where his services might be useful; good writer and accountant. Address F. M., No. 413 Canal-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; Protestant; is a first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Address W. W., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; strictly temperate; first-class City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, C., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness, and fine carriages to perfection; City or country; first-class references. Call or address J. S., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—MARRIED; NO family; both young, honest, sober, and strong; wife good cook, baker, washer, and ironer; can do dairy-work; both can milk; obliging; City or country; good references. Call or address, this week, T. M., care J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, Scotch; considerable experience in care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; willing and civil; no objection to the country; first-class City references. Address D. C., Box No. 286 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; not afraid of work, and will furnish the very best reference of long years' standing. Address W. C., care Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to go in the country; understands everything on a gentleman's place; can furnish first-class City references from last place. Address T. M., Box 243 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man who understands his business in every particular; is sober, reliable, and competent; willing and obliging; City and country references. Address W., Coachman, No. 241 West 41st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY MARried man; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; thoroughly competent; eight years' reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 325 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class married young man; no children; thoroughly understands his business in taking care of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver in City or country; best City references. Address H., Coachman, 48 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH unexceptionable references; City or country. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 314 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER, OR BOTH.—By an English married man; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address, for three days, T. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF LONG EXperience, who can give the best reference to gentlemen in the City for character and capability. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., in the feed store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF TRUST and long experience; competent, and unexceptionable reference. Call or address, for one week, J. E., No. 15 East 37th-st., at stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE SINGLE MAN; long experience with carriage and road horses; sober and obliging; on gentleman's place; refers to his last employer. Address Thomas, Box No. 244 Times Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of stock; best reference. Address, for two days, G. N. M., No. 417 West 43d-st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—FIRST-CLASS, (American,) married, is now open for an engagement; competent in all the above branches; 10 years with last employer; competent landscape gardener; best City reference. Address William Saunders, Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, SINGLE middle-aged man; understands greenhouses and graperies; also, hot-house and stove-plants, fruits and vegetable, or any kind of work connected with the business; has the best of City references. Address German, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL PROTESTANT man of long experience in the management of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; married; good reference from last employer. Call or address F. S., No. 125 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL man; competent in all departments and general management of a gentleman's place; English; married; no family; good reference as to sobriety, qualifications, &c. Address J. B. R., at seed store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A young man; German; married; no children; first-class reference. Address Joseph Eisenhoffer, New-Utrecht, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands all branches of the business; 10 years' experience in the business; is a good milker; best of references. Address R. S., Box No. 249 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the cultivation of greenhouse plants, grapes, and vegetables thoroughly; generally useful; first-class references. Address M. C., Box No. 237 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; GOOD references; for the last five years in Newport, R. I. Address G. R., and inquire Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care of horses, and drive if required; not afraid of work; low wages. Address Daniel, Box No. 234 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; single; understands his business in every particular; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; English; married. Call or address H. P., No. 123 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) married; no objection to farming, if connected. Address F. T., care Schlacter Bros., Yonkers, N. Y.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS SINGLE, sober, and obliging; understands the care of road horses; is a good rider. Call, for two days, at No. 6 West 19th-st., present employer's private stable.

JANITOR, COLLECTOR, OR OTHER LIGHT Employment.—By a respectable Scotchman; highest testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address J. T., No. 233 East 33d-st.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLored man as janitor or porter, or any kind of work in a store; first-class reference. Address Porter, No. 100 Gwinnettson, Brooklyn, E. D.

JANITOR AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESpectable man and wife; no incumbrance; man understands the care of a garden; no objection to the country. Address W. S. Feely, No. 243 West 28th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERman,) on a gentleman's place; first-class hand with horses; understands gardening and farming; can give good references from last place. Call at No. 204 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN IN A PRIvate family; is a thoroughly competent servant; has excellent City references; no objection to go in the country. Address Talent, Box No. 293 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS French waiter; very best City reference; willing to go to the country; wages not under $35. Address French Waiter, Box No. 277 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER IN private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Address J. A., No. 351 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AGENCY; BEST OF REFERences given. Address F. R. DELAUP, Post Office Box No. 1,496, New-Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—LOTS WANTED NEAR CENTRAL PARK for cash. LESTER, (not an agent,) No. 263 West 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA......Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA......Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA......Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
SCYTHIA......Wednesday, March 24, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell....Thur., March 18, 10:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN......TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA......TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING......TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA......TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
MONTANA......TUESDAY, April 6, 2 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

DONAU......Sat., March 6 | NECKAR......Sat., March 20
RHEIN......Sat., March 13 | ODER......Sat., March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows: Steamer STATE OF NEVADA...Thurs., March 4, 12 M. Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA.Thur., March 11, 7 A. M. First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sangelier...Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, P. Jouclà...Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle......Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING...Thurs., March 4 | SUEVIA. Thurs., March 18
SILESIA.Thurs., March 11 | WIELAND.Thurs. March 25

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia...March 6, 1 P. M. | Devonia......March 20, noon
Circassia. March 13, 7 A. M. | Bolivia...March 27, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California, March 4, 11 A. M. | Australia...March 6, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

ROTTERDAM......Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN......Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM......Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $55-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. William-st., Freight Agts. L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.) Holland...March 3, 10 A. M. | Italy...W., March 10, 3 P. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Erin, Wed., Mch. 3, 10 A. M. | Helvetia, S., Mch. 6, 1:30 P. M. Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett......Wednesday, March 3
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton...Saturday, March 6

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. A. & G. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO....Wednesday, March 10, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Mar. 15, noon.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 207 BROADWAY. G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA. Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. M'ch 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico,) S., Mch. 20

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows: CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...Wed., March 3; SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote......Sat., March 13. (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M. Steamer MORRO CASTLE......WEDNESDAY, March 3. Steamer CHARLESTON......SATURDAY, March 6.

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST. For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA......Saturday, March 6
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, March 18

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9:10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—3, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—3, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, (ESTABLISHED 1860,) Stock and Bond Broker, No. 70 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTS—

Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Stock.
Brunswick Land Company of Georgia.
Cameron Coal Company's Stock.
Chicago and South-western Railroad Stock.
Fayette County (Ky.) Bonds.
Illinois State, City, and County Bonds.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and La Fayette R. R. Stock.
Kansas State, City, and County Bonds.
Lawrence City (Kan.) Defaulted Bonds.
Missouri State, City, and County Bonds.
Missouri Pacific Railroad, (old stock.)
Mexican Bonds, (Corliss & Woodhouse.)
New-York State, City, Town, and County Bonds.
Rochester and State Line Railroad Firsts.
Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Securities.
Texas State, City, Town, and County Bonds.
Troy and Boston Railroad Convertible Bonds.

FOR SALE—

Accessory Transit Stock of Nicaragua.
Central American Transit Stock of Nicaragua.
Dowden, Sullivan, and Mexican Railroad Stock.
Consolidated 6 per cent. Town Bonds of Westfield, Northfield, and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y.
New-Jersey Southern Railroad Stock.
Illinois Midland Railroad Firsts.
Silver Nugget Mining and Milling Stock.
Sonora Consolidated Mining Stock of Bodie, non-assessable and full paid.
New-Jersey and New-York Firsts.
The Central Florida Mill and Lumber Company Stock of Florida. The closest investigation will convince the most cautious of the desirability of this investment.
Illinois, Missouri and Texas Railroad Firsts.
Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Seconds.

Town of Newtown

7 Per Cent. Funded Debt Bonds, DUE IN 1893.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN, 27 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TO THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The undersigned bondholders of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, desiring that all bondholders should understand the fact that the bonds have advanced, within six months, from under 20 to 40 cents on the dollar, and were steadily advancing when the late suit was brought looking to the foreclosing of the road. The rights of said bondholders will be fully protected without joining, or in any way sharing in the expense of the present suit.

ALEX'S H. HOLLEY, ex-Governor State Connecticut.
T. M. ALLYN, ex-Mayor, Hartford, Conn.
G. S. WHITING, Hardware Merchant, Hartford, Conn.

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION CO.'S STOCK of the AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE STOCK AND BONDS, and all ST. LOUIS LOCAL SECURITIES. P. J. GOODHART, 17 Broad-st.

WEST SHORE & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO. Holders of Bonds of this company, or past due Coupons of the numbers under 791, will hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 56 and 58. CHARLES L. FROST. MORRIS RICHTER.

UNDER AN ORDER OF HONORABLE William G. Choate, Judge George R. Grinnell & Co., creditors of Cornelius K. Bushnell, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, through E. H. Camp, Auctioneer, on the 18th day of March, 1880, at 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, 21 bonds of the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

CALIFORNIA AND CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.—An informal meeting of shareholders in these companies will be held at No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 49, on THURSDAY afternoon, March 11, at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration measures which may be suggested for the protection of their interests.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN STOCKHOLDERS SHOULD READ McDOWELL'S FINANCIAL REPORT TO-DAY.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highgate Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st.; stockholders bring stock.

$18,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. on first-class City property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President.
THEODORE J. De SABLA, Vice-President.
Senor Don RAMON G. GUZMAN, Resident Vice-President for Mexico.

DIRECTORS.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Esq., President of the Equitable Trust Company.
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Esq., New-York.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.
ALFRED PELL, Esq., New-York Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
JOHN E. ALEXANDRE, Esq., New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, Esq., New-York.

BANKERS.

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

This Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication with

MEXICO, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEXICO is so situated geographically as to be the natural channel through which all telegrams between North and Central America must conveniently pass, thus practically controlling the growing traffic of the Pacific Coasts, from CHILI to CALIFORNIA on the WEST, and the GULF OF MEXICO on the EAST.

The cost of the present undertaking will be under $600,000. It will consist of about 500 miles of Submarine Cable, (with no land lines,) which will begin on the Southern Coast of Texas, and be continued to the Cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, connecting there with the Mexican Government lines built over the railway to the City of Mexico, from which point 7,300 miles of wire extend to all the important cities of that Republic.

Arrangements have been made for acquiring a concession, granted by the Mexican Government, by which the control of all foreign telegrams to and from places in Mexico, south of a line 156 miles south of the boundary line of the United States, is secured exclusively for the term of fifty years, and the right of establishing and working telegraph cables between the United States, Central and South America, via Mexico, is secured for fifty years, during which time the Government of Mexico binds itself not to grant to others like privileges.

The control of an advantageous contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company and its connections can be acquired without cost to this company, securing for the term of twenty-five years the exclusive exchange of all telegrams to and from points reached by this proposed cable.

The early completion of the railway now building across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the projected ship canals of Panama and Nicaragua will open direct trade via the Gulf of Mexico between the interior cities of the United States and Central and South America, China, Japan, India, and Australia, creating an immense telegraphic traffic between the Isthmus of Central America and all parts of the world, which will be of great value to this telegraph system, protected as it is by exclusive rights for fifty years.

No estimate of Mexican telegraphing can be made from the returns of existing lines, owing to the fact that the wires between the Texas frontier and the City of Mexico pass through a mountainous and unsettled country, where it is impossible to maintain them efficiently.

For several years the telegraph takings for the Island of Cuba have averaged about $300,000 annually. Cuba has a population of 1,500,000, and a commerce variously estimated to be from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually. Mexico has a population of 9,500,000, and an annual commerce estimated to be from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

If Cuba's telegraphing amounts to $300,000 annually, that of Mexico, which is more distant, when fully developed, cannot be less than $225,000 a year.

This estimate, which is irrespective of the local telegraphing certain to be developed between the frontier, coast, and interior Cities of Mexico, and exclusive of any accession of traffic from the extension of telegraphic communication with the Central and South American States, would give the following results:

Revenue from Messages according to above estimate		$225,000
Annual working expenses, three Cable Stations and New-York office	$45,000	
Reserve and Repair Fund	30,000	75,000
Net annual income		$150,000

Being at the rate of 15 per cent. on a capital of $1,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the extension of telegraphic communication with Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, United States of Colombia, Ecuador, connecting exclusively with the lines of this Company and the established lines from Payta, Peru, to Chili and Brazil, on terms very beneficial to this Company. These extensions will bring a large accession of traffic over its cables, which will largely control the telegraphing of an aggregate population of over 25,000,000, and an annual commerce of $892,100,000, which is rapidly increasing.

The receipts from the carriage of messages in connection with this extension will, it is estimated, largely increase the amount above estimated as derivable from Mexico.

All telegrams between North America, and Brazil, Chili, and Peru go and return via New-York, London, Portugal and Buenos Ayres, at the following rates, which are practically prohibitory:

Between		Distances from the United States, via Eng. and via Portugal. Miles.	Mexico. Miles.
N. Y. and B. Ventura, U. S. Colombia	Each word, $7 85	10,367	2,913
N. Y. and Payta, Peru	Each word, 7 75	9,621	3,379
N. Y. and Callao	Each word, 7 75	9,209	3,947
N. Y. and Valp'so, Chili	Each word, 6 00	7,700	5,110
N. Y. and Monte Video	Each word, 4 60	6,810	5,910
N. Y. and Rio Janeiro	Each word, 4 10	6,550	7,100

The extension of this more direct line via Mexico and the South Pacific insures a large through and local traffic, whereby the European and domestic telegrams, now unnaturally diverted from the Atlantic Cables and the Western Union lines, will be secured at rates lower than by any other route.

To secure the completion of the cable to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, offers from English Cable makers insure the cable being laid, and in working order for about $600,000, within six months after receiving the order.

As the two sections of cable are short, the longest being about 300 miles, there is no reason to apprehend any delay or difficulty in fulfilling these offers, as the cable would be laid parallel with the coast in about 100 fathoms of water, on a bottom unusually favorable.

For copies of the Concession and contracts above referred to, terms of subscription, and any further information that may be required, apply to

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President, No. 57 New-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1880.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of $1,000 each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1880, until and including July 31, 1880, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

5, 28, 51, 96, 128, 196, 243, 443, 447, 467, 557, 575, 606, 1,022, 1,417, 1,796, 1,975, 2,149, 2,160, 2,493, 2,734, 2,887, 2,916, 2,958, 3,078, 3,100, 3,313, 3,400, 3,513.

REGISTERED BONDS.

133, 265, 436, 579, 866, 1,338, 1,507, 1,527, 1,573, 1,602, 1,900.

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1880. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1880, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing. JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1363	2562	3187	5148	7335	8017
141	1499	3092	5229	6328	7336	8065
455	1705	3577	5261	6406	7493	8305
582	1712	3977	5643	6448	7528	8351
670	1777	4081	5738	6490	7564	8385
1147	2063	4197	5775	6658	7602	8388
1279	2145	4375	5889	6749	7606	8478
1367	2557	4472	5842	6834	7758	8525
1411	2676	4684	5846	7048	7819	8550
1531	2697	4930	5978	7066	7819	
1621	2743	5103	6000	7363	7954	
1646	3027	5138	6137	7421	8004	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

TO INVESTORS.

A Large Proportion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds having been disposed of, the price is now advanced to 90 and interest.

We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. R. P. DE GRAAF, President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH, NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co., First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company can deposit them, with past due coupons and funded interest bonds attached, in the Central Trust Company until March 22, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. par value. After that date holders of first mortgage bonds and coupons will receive only degree value, and the second mortgage bonds will be cut off from their rights under the plan of reorganization. CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

New-York, Feb. 27, 1880.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company is now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's stock receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee. JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879		$3,690,656 58
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879		1,671,991 91
Total amount of marine premiums		$5,371,648 49
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879		$3,875,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,624,331 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$840,726 77	
The company has the following assets, viz.: United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks		$8,675,553 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise		1,307 900 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at		560,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable		1,522,826 35
Cash in bank		231,455 16
Total amount of assets		$12,437,739 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 40 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of May next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President. A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Denver, South Park and Pacific RR. Co.

DUE 1905.

Coupons May and November. Registration of Bonds provided.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard, or in London or Frankfort, at the option of the holder.

Issue limited to $12,000 per mile of completed road in actual operation.

The official returns for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, show net earnings of......$462,983 58

The interest on the bonds for the same period amounted to......45,720 00

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 26 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

To be organized under the auspices of the MINING TRUST COMPANY.

TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS WILL BE ADMITTED on the 5th day of April, 1880, upon payment of $1,000 each, and $100 in advance for dues for the first year.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS desire to act as promptly and understandingly as possible upon applications, and will therefore be glad to receive by or before the 15th day of March such references as applicants may desire to offer.

THE COMMITTEE WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 300 seats in said Stock Exchange, which carry with them a share in the Mining Trust Company, and which will be sold at $5,000 each.

ALL APPLICATIONS AND REFERENCES should be addressed to the "Committee on Admissions," at the office of the Mining Trust Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York City.

L. M. LAWSON, Chairman of Committee.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President. BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents. C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. S. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK......LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 38, 91, 120, 135, 196, 266, 342, 366, 456, 472, 559, 568, 842, 850, 866, 978, 1,012, 1,015, 1,113, 1,299, 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Next door to the Stock Exchange. UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1,147 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone. MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.

Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.

Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

PRINCE & WHITELY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES on favorable terms on the following mining stocks, namely: LITTLE PITTSBURG, CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, HUKILL, and FREELAND. NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit, or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 41ST-ST.—Large sunny second-story room, handsomely furnished, with board.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV.—AN APARTMENT, elegantly furnished, with private table; by the year, from April 1.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 399.—SECOND FLOOR, SIX rooms, together or separate, with or without private table; reference and location unexceptionable.

NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—UNEXPECTEDLY vacated; one room on second, one on fourth floor, with board. MRS. CHEETHAM.

GOOD ROOMS IN REFINED JEWISH family, with board; German table. 149 East 51st-st.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor, with rooms on fourth; private table.

NO. 3 PARK-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR; would require two rooms; location between 30th and 60th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; price must be moderate; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 2,410, City.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS; TWO CONnecting, with or without board; for three; full particulars, location, and price. Box No. 3,188 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only; references.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Spring Novelties in Cotton Dress Fabrics. Anderson's Hdkf. Pattern Zephyrs. Also, Stripes, Plaids, and Plain Solid Colors for combination. Balzerines, Momie Cloths, Rouge Adrianople, Crêpe Fleur de The, Fancy Cambric and Linen Suitings, Cheviot Cambridge Cloths, Fancy Percale Shirtings, Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also, a choice selection of Early Spring Plain and Fancy Wool and Silk and Wool Materials for Suitings, Dresses, &c.

Broadway & 19th-st.

CLOTHING.

SPRING SUITINGS, SPRING OVERCOATS, MADE TO ORDER.

Nicoll THE TAILOR.

620 BROADWAY, 139 to 151 BOWERY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR LEASE—FROM APRIL 1, THE WELL-known BOSTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS, No. 394 Federal-st., Boston.

The factory is in good running order, and the facilities first class.

Inquire of JAMES EDMOND, (proprietor for the past 16 years, but on account of ill-health relinquishes the care of manufacture,) or of GEORGE BROOKS, No. 90 High-st.

Also, (on same premises,) the AGRICULTURAL TERRA-COTTA WORKS.

The factories will be rented together, or separate, and offer favorable opportunity to parties engaged in the manufacture of Fire-Clay or Terra-Cotta Goods, the outlook for which is now very promising.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1880.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDING, NOS. 37 AND 39 WALL-ST.

ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Real estate, company's building		$269,737
U. S. bonds deposited with Insurance Departments State of New-York and other States		452,937
In hands of Trustees, U. S. bonds		737,175
Cash in bank and other assets		145,978
		$1,605,827

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for unpaid losses	$97,439	
Reserve for reinsurance	535,082	632,521
Net surplus U. S. Branch Jan. 1, 1880		$973,306

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Babcock Bros. & Co.
WM. H. MACY, President Seamen's Bank for Savings.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK. (ALL OF WHOM ARE STOCKHOLDERS.)

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
F. H. N. WHITING,	MARTIN BATES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	DAVID BINGHAM,
H. B. CLAFLIN,	JOSIAH M. FISKE.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company maturing March 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that day at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or at the general office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia. GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 28, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, (CECILIA BRANCH.)—Coupons from these bonds, due March 1 prox., will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Feb. 20, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been this day declared from the February earnings, payable at this office, March 12. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March. WM. WALTER PHELPS, President.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1880.

UPON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE on or after March 1, prox., of the receipts issued for payments on subscription to the Pend d'Oreille Division loan, the interest thereon will be paid up to March 1, 1880. ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE CREDitors of the Clairmont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their claims, with the proper vouchers therefor, for audit, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed Receiver of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York City. Office hours 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. CLARK BROOKS, Receiver, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST.

The only theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

SIXTH WEEK, and Audiences still the LARGEST and MOST FASHIONABLE in the City.

The perfection of comedy, Spectacle and Music.

A CHORUS of Seventy and a set of Living Chess Figures by 32 Children.

SEATS may be reserved for a month ahead.

The ROYAL MIDDY every night at 8, and MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

ROYAL MIDDY

MATINEE TO-DAY, CHARITY for the last time.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30—BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK. FIFTH AND LAST WEEK, (for the present,) of MR. DION BOUCICAULT. WEDNESDAY, March 3, LAST NIGHT OF THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. BOUCICAULT......as......MYLES NA COPPALEEN. Thursday evening......THE SHAUGHRAUN. Mr. BOUCICAULT......as......CONN. Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee the performance begins with the one-act drama of KERRY. Mr. BOUCICAULT......as......KERRY, concluding with the first and second acts of THE SHAUGHRAUN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, MR. LESTER WALLACK will resume his series of LEGITIMATE COMEDY REPRESENTATIONS, making his rentrée here in the character of JACK WILDING, in Foote and Mathews's celebrated comedy of THE LIAR.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA. MONDAY EVENING, March 8, return for three weeks only of Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY. Mlle. PAOLA MARIE, Mlle. LEROUX BOUVARD, Mlle. ANGELE, M. VICTOR CAPOUL.

MONDAY, March 8—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
TUESDAY, March 9—MIGNON.
WEDNESDAY—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
THURSDAY, March 11—LA BELLE HELENE.
FRIDAY, March 12—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 13—LA PERICHOLE.
SUNDAY EVENING, March 14—GRAND CONCERT.

Evening Prices—50c., $1, $1 50, and $2. Matinee prices—50c., $1, and $1 50. Sale commences Thursday morning, March 4, at box-office and No. 111 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A REIGN OF MIRTH. NEW ADDITIONS. NEW FACES. LAST WEEK BUT THREE. (Impossible to continue longer.) GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS. ABBEY'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, and the only original SPANISH STUDENTS. Popular airs, "Babies on Our Block." Enchanting Musical Gems. ABBEY & HICKEY......Proprietors. EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE. Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager.

As pure as the violets, and as welcome.—Tribune. SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS In their charming and witty extravaganza, THE BROOK. EVERY EVENING for ONLY TWO WEEKS, and at WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 P. M. Box-office always open. Seats may be ordered through the Bell Telephone.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF. CHICKERING HALL. DICKENS AND SHAKESPEAREAN MORNINGS. Mr. VANDENHOFF (whose health has much improved) will positively read at Chickering Hall on Thursday (to-morrow) at 2:30 o'clock. He will render the programme which was originally announced for last Thursday, including two scenes from SHAKESPEARE'S "KING JOHN," "THE CANE-BOTTOMED CHAIR," "LOUISE ON THE DOORSTEP," "KING OF DENMARK'S RIDE," "JASPER DEAN'S MUSINGS—TOO LATE NOW," "MISS LUCINDA," &c. Reserved seat tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. LOVE'S ENDURANCE; or, KILL HIM IF YOU CAN. SHA-ROAM; or, A HIGH OLD TIME IN A BAKE-SHOP. Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2. OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART......Proprietors. JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARD'S SURPRISE.

CHICKERING HALL. THIRD ORGAN AND HARP MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 4 P. M. Organ, Geo. W. Morgan; Harp, Miss Maud Morgan; Vocalist, Miss Henrietta Beebe.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th-st., near Broadway. GOSPEL PREACHING TO-NIGHT by the Rev. JOSEPH BRADFORD CLEAVER. COME AND HEAR, BELIEVE, AND OBEY THE GOSPEL.

THE REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL CONDUCT special religious services in the Thirty-seventh-Street M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward, 7-octave Pianos $125, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do. $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JANE E. VOORHEES against OWEN KENNEHAN, William E. McPherson, Ann Engles, and Stephen Engles, her husband; Mary Ann McKenna, and Edward McKenna, her husband; Nathan Miller, and Mistress Miller, his wife; George S. Pitt, John J. Pitt, Thomas F. Pitt, and others.—Trial to be had in Kings County.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 14th, 1879. CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 213 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

To the defendants Ann Engles, and Stephen Engles, her husband; Mary Ann McKenna, and Edward McKenna, her husband; Nathan Miller, and Mistress Miller, his wife; George S. Pitt, John J. Pitt, and Thomas F. Pitt, and each of them above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. C. E. Pratt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the twenty-first day of February, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1880. CHAS. J. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f25-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM C. WETMORE, Plaintiff, against GERTRUDE A. LEVIE, George Smith, Emery Thayer, Marx Levy, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 15th, 1880. R. C. WETMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 9 Pine-street, New-York City.

To Marx Levy, defendant, above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 10th day of February, 1880, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, County, and State.—Dated February 10th, 1880. f11-law6wW R. C. WETMORE, Pl'ff's Att'y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. SOPER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 27th day of February, 1880, an alias warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of John W. Soper, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stacy B. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORTIMER D. CONKLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Mortimer D. Conklin, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 26th day of March, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. mh3-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. TELFORD, JOHN M. TELFORD, and WILLIAM S. SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George A. Telford, John M. Telford, and William S. Smith, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of March, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 361 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE HERALD IRISH RELIEF FUND.

OLE BULL, ANNIE LOUISE CARY, CAMPANINI, VALLERIA, BEHRENS, GALASSI, EDWIN BOOTH.

PROGRAMME.

No. 1—Third Act of HAMLET. EDWIN BOOTH and Company.
No. 2—OLE BULL.
No. 3—Selections by HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY, Miss CARY, Mlle. VALLERIA, and Signors CAMPANINI, GALASSI, BEHRENS, and BISACCIA (accompanist) have volunteered, by permission of Col. MAPLESON.
No. 4—Third Act of OTHELLO. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
No. 5—Selections by HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.
No. 6—The whole of TAMING OF THE SHREW. EDWIN BOOTH as Petruchio, supported by his Dramatic Company.
No. 7—THE NINTH REGIMENT N. G. DRUM AND FIFE CORPS, under command of Drum-Major Geo. W. Hill, in American and Irish airs.

POPULAR PRICES.

TICKETS for sale at the Academy of Music box-office on and after Tuesday.

ADMISSION......$1 00
RESERVED SEATS (down stairs)......1 50
FAMILY CIRCLE (reserved seats.)......50

PERFORMANCE commences at 8, sharp. CARRIAGES may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPRING SEASON. SECOND NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. THIS WEDNESDAY, March 3, LINDA DI CHAMOUNI. Carlo, Signor RUNCIO; Antonio, Signor GALASSI; Il Prefetto, Signor MONTI; Pierotto, Miss A. L. CARY, and Linda, Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA. Director of the Music and Conductor......Signor ARDITI. FRIDAY, March 5, production of Donizetti's opera, LA FAVORITA. Fernando, Signor CAMPANINI; Alfonso, Signor DEL PUENTE; Baldassare, Herr BEHRENS, and Leonora, Miss ANNIE L. CARY. First Grand Matinee SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 o'clock, LA SONNAMBULA. Mlle. MARIE MARIMON as Amina. MONDAY, March 8, AIDA. Grand Extra Night, TUESDAY, March 9, IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Evening Prices—Parquet and balcony, (first three rows,) $3; balcony, (other rows,) $2 50; family circle, (reserved,) $1; family circle, (unreserved,) 50 cents; general admission, $1 50. Box office open from 9 until 5 daily. Matinee Prices—Parquet and balcony, $2; family circle, (reserved,) $1; family circle, (unreserved,) 50 cents; general admission, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE IDEALS. E. G. GILMORE......Lessee and Manager. THE FAMOUS BOSTON IDEALS!!! including Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Miss ADELAIDE DETCHON, Miss MARY BEEBE, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c., together with a VAST PROFESSIONAL CHORUS, in H. M. S. PINAFORE. For a FORTNIGHT only. MATINEES ON SATURDAYS ONLY. PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 extra.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. MR. A. M. PALMER......Sole Lessee and Manager. 7TH WEEK AND SOLID SUCCESS OF MR. EDGAR FAWCETT'S PLAY, THE FALSE FRIEND. This fascinating work, with its splendid scenes—the most magnificent ever set upon this stage—and with a cast of characters made from the BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA, will be given every evening, and at the SATURDAY Matinées. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, EIGHTH MATINEE OF THE FALSE FRIEND.

JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL. FIRST WEDNESDAY CHAMBER SOIREE. TO-NIGHT. MARCH 3. TO-NIGHT. Trio, E flat, Schubert; Impromptu, (Manfred,) Reinecke (new;) Chaconne for left hand, Bach, arranged by Brahms. KREUTZER SONATE. SATURDAY, March 6, LAST TIME, CHOPIN NIGHT. CHOPIN. MONDAY, March 8, GRAND LISZT NIGHT, with Orchestra.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. 35th-st. and Broadway. Charles Reiche & Bro., Prop'rs. SPECIAL TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO JOHN W. HAMILTON. The grandest entertainment ever presented in this City. An immense Circus bill, with hosts of volunteers, and all the glorious features of the famous Aquarium. Admission to all 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents extra. Two performances, afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel. STEELE MACKAYE......Manager. UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS. HAZEL KIRKE. The DOUBLE STAGE, the healthful ventilation, the elevated orchestra, &c., &c. The SUPERB STOCK COMPANY every evening at 8:30. Matinée SATURDAY, at 2. FIFTH WEEK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST WEEK. JOHN T. FORD......Lessee and Manager. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF D'Oyly Carte's London Opera Company and of THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, AT 2, LAST MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, LAST NIGHT and 100TH PERFORMANCE of the GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA SEASON. MONDAY EVENING, March 8, Brooklyn Academy.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager. THIS EVENING at 8, and until further notice, Mr. Henry J. Byron's new comedy of CRAWLEY; Or, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY. With a specially selected cast of characters. Mr. JAMES LEWIS......as......Chawles. SATURDAY MATINEES at 2. Seats can be secured by Bell's Telephone.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST. FIFTH WEEK OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee at 1:30. HIAWATHA. MONDAY, March 8, ROBINSON CRUSOE.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 88 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—This institution prepares young men for business absolutely. Its processes are unequaled, and its attendance unsurpassed. The course of instruction addresses itself to the learned and the unlearned, and embraces study and practice essential to the best attainments in life. The best time to enter is when the student is ready. Other things agreeable, the best time is NOW. For full particulars send for College Tidings, a bright, sprightly, gossipy, high-toned publication, which should be in every family. S. S. PACKARD, President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE. NO. 573 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work, without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

THE NEW SCIENCES.—LESSONS IN SARcognomy, psychometry, and other departments of anthropology are given by Prof. Buchanan on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 11 A. M., at 1 Livingston-place, south-east cor. of Stuyvesant-square, East 15th-st.

MISS ARCHARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and English Kindergarten, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN A FREE TRAINING and COOKING SCHOOL are invited to an adjourned meeting at No. 228 West 38th-st., on THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its second half-year Feb. 1. Send for new catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. HOBBY & AKIN, Principals.

MARCH 10—TERM OPENS CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College H. R. Inst. Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

POSITION AS VISITING OR RESIDENT governess; English, French, German, music; could take entire charge of children; would instruct foreign ladies in English. Address Miss E., care Mlle. Sley, No. 109 West 33d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS. Alapaha Steam Saw Mills, SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO. Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped GEORGIA PITCH PINE. 76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA. 112 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK. Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st., and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

COWLEY IN PRISON GARB

FROM THE TOMBS TO THE ISLAND.

THE SHEPHERD'S JOURNEY TO THE PENITENTIARY—HOW HE WAS RECEIVED BY THE WARDEN—HE SUBMITS TO HIS FATE AND IS PLACED AT WORK IN THE SHOE-MAKERS' SHOP.

The Rev. Edward Cowley breakfasted in the City Prison yesterday for the last time. At 9:45 o'clock, Under Sheriff Stevens, accompanied by Deputy E. K. Smith, of the Order of Arrest Department, entered the prison. Mr. Stevens walked over to Cowley's cell, and, tapping on the bars, exhibited a commitment to take the prisoner to the Penitentiary. He told him he must prepare to go at once. The prisoner's jaw dropped and his face turned to a sickly pallor. Then he gave a sigh and seated himself on the edge of his bed.

"This is hard," he said, burying his face in his hands, "very hard. Does my counsel know of it?" he added, looking up sharply. The Deputy answered that he did, and Mr. Cowley in a few minutes was ready to accompany the officers. At the door the Sheriff gave the customary receipt. Mr. Cowley shook hands with Warden Finn and thanked him for his kindness, and then stepped briskly into the street. He had been very anxious to know whether he was to be taken handcuffed in the Black Maria, and when assured that he would be taken to prison alone was profuse in his thanks. At the elevated railroad station at Chatham-square Mr. Cowley asked, with some trepidation, "whether reporters were allowed on the Island." The Deputy said that they were when they had passes. Cowley shuddered, but said nothing. On the ride up he busied himself in writing two postal cards, one to his wife and another to a lady friend, which he dropped into the loox-box at Twenty-eighth-street. The voyage to Blackwell's Island was made in the department ferry-boat, the Minnehannock, the commander of which had known Cowley when he was preaching on the Island. Capt. Steele recognized the ex-Chaplain at once, and shook hands with him. There were no other passengers on the boat, and Cowley, the Captain, and the Deputy Sheriff went down into the ladies' cabin. Arrived at the Penitentiary, the party adjourned to the inner office, where the prisoner was introduced to Warden Fox, who, in response to his earnest prayers, allowed him to wait three-quarters of an hour, in expectation of a stay of proceedings. To the Warden Cowley said: "I didn't want to come here, and I feel terribly about coming, but now that I'm in for it I propose to take the bull by the horns. I shall give up all hopes of getting up, and settle down to work like a man." The Warden shook his head and said: "I'm glad to hear you say that, Mr. Cowley. When a man comes here and puts on our shoes, the best thing he can do is to walk in them under the guidance of the rules. Do your work well, and don't give your keeper an opportunity to criticise you. That's my advice to you." The Warden added that if he had a mechanical turn he might find something to do in the blacksmith shop or shoe shop. "Yes," said Cowley, earnestly, with the tears standing in his eyes, "I want to work as hard as I can, to kill time and keep from thinking."

At 1:30 o'clock the ex-Shepherd gave up his hopes of a stay, and resigned himself to the hands of the prison barber. His glossy iron-gray beard and whiskers, which have been his pride during the 25 years of his ministry, were cut off short, and his chin shaved and trimmed till it was smooth as a Dutch cheese. He was stripped of his clothing, placed in one of the three bath-tubs ranged along the wall, and the hot water turned on till the rooms were filled with a cloud of steam. After a refreshing bath, he dressed himself, and, putting on a clean shirt and striped trousers, stepped upon the scales in his bare feet and was weighed, touching the beam at exactly 137 pounds. Then he mounted a measuring-machine provided with a crossbar and post and marked off in inches. The cross-piece was adjusted over the Shepherd's gray hairs by a fellow-convict, who sang out to the recording clerk, "5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches," which was duly entered in the prison books as a part of the following description:

"Committed Feb. 20; received March 2; Cowley, Edward; 52; 1 year; $250 fine or 250 days; 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 137 pounds; crime, cruelty to a child; hair gray; eyes gray; dark-complexioned; England; 40 years in United States; married; educated; Protestant; minister."

After this ceremony had been gone through with, Mr. Cowley was given a striped coat of the same pattern with his trousers, a cloth cap, also striped, and rough leather shoes of the kind made in the prison. The clothes in which he arrived were packed neatly in a box, which was labeled with his name and number, and will be given to him when he goes out. Warden Fox and Deputy Warden Ambrose accompanied him to the shoe shop, a handsome three-story stone building, adjoining the Penitentiary on the east and looking out on the shaded lawns and terraces of Astoria. Mr. Cowley was introduced to the foreman of the shop, who consigned him to the care of an instructor, who in turn set him to work cutting out leather for the soles of the shoes. He was given a bench in the front row, near the middle window and under the eye of the keeper. Before going, Mr. Ambrose enjoined the keeper to mark for punishment any prisoner who insulted or taunted the new-comer in any manner. After the officers had left, Mr. Cowley found some difficulty in cutting the soles, and was accordingly provided with a punch and instructed to punch holes in the leather. It was a strange sight, the bare-headed, pallid-faced man, bending down patiently and resignedly to his unaccustomed task, handling his tools with the clumsiness of a beginner, and yet working away with a determination to do the best he could, and give his keepers as little cause of complaint as possible.

At 5:30 o'clock the men quit work and marched in lock step to dinner. Mr. Cowley came the last but four in the shoe shop division, and found great difficulty in keeping step with his fellows. At times he would almost fall out of the line, and there was always more or less space between him and the man ahead of him. He ate sparingly of the mush and molasses set before him, and seemed glad when supper was over and he could seek the seclusion of his cell. In closing the door at the word of command his "greenness" was again observable, and he was in danger of being marked for tardiness, until the convict ahead of him—a stalwart, good-natured youth stepped to his relief and showed him how to close the grating. Deputy Warden Ambrose, who personally saw the Shepherd safely into his cell for the night, says the other prisoners have treated Cowley with kindness and consideration, and manifested no disposition to exult over his fallen fortunes. This is the more noticeable from the fact that a considerable number were prisoners during Cowley's Chaplaincy in 1871, when he ordered prisoners into the dark cells for coughing during service. The cause of his dismissal at that time was his refusal to go into the small-pox hospital to administer spiritual consolation to the sick patients.

The Shepherd's cell—No. 5 on the second tier—is barely 4 feet wide, with just room enough for him to lie down on the narrow canvas cot which fills it. His imprisonment dates from March 2, (yesterday,) and not from the day of sentence, so that all he has gained by his counsel's endeavors has been a fortnight's more imprisonment. Next Sunday he will sit under the same pulpit from which he preached to the prisoners nine years ago. He is the first regularly-ordained white clergyman that ever served a term on the Island.

JULIANO WARE.

ADVANCE MADE IN AMERICAN CERAMICS—SOME HANDSOME PLAQUES.

Any attempt to develop an industry which has in a certain measure been neglected is worthy of particular attention, and more than ordinary praise should be accorded to such manufacturers as evince good taste and artistic judgment. If in our ceramic art, as far as form and decoration go, our products were few and far between, the artistic side being entirely sacrificed to the utilitarian requirements, it is pleasant to notice that the Juliano Ware Company, of No. 112 Chambers-street, are producing plaques and various other forms of ware which not only combine excellence of material, have a good glaze, but, above all, show in their design a freedom of touch and a force in art which is exceptional. The potter and artist seem to have been combined in M. G. De Festetics, who, having grappled with the plastic material, has succeeded in producing handsome and original forms of decoration. On a plaque of various grounds, such as white or buff, a spray of flowers, as a bloom of cherry-blossoms or the field marguerites, are applied. Sometimes the plaques are all of one color, in others the flowers are painted. This decoration is not flat, but by careful undercutting flowers and buds modeled from the original forms stand out from the background of the plate. A great many objects, such as eggs used for bonbonniers or lady's toilets, may be seen in Juliano ware, decorated in this same way. The test of the excellence of the prime material can be generally appreciated in the biscuit, and such as were examined were very good. The production of this ware must find ready purchasers among the many who now devote their time to decorating china, as the effects which are to be produced are thereby greatly facilitated. It may be remembered how, some four years ago, a certain series of rather crude Greek and Roman forms of red pottery were put on the market. This was the first step. The Juliano ware shows most markedly the rapid advance made in ceramic art in this country.

SERVICES FOR THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

At the little chapel of the Russian Legation, on Second-avenue, the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of all the Russias of the Czar Alexander Nicolaiwitch was celebrated yesterday morning by appropriate services, commencing at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Father Nicolas Bjerring conducted the services, and was assisted by a Russian choir. The liturgy of St. Chrysostom was sung, in which prayers were said for the Emperor and the whole imperial house, and for the Russian Army and Navy "that God would fight on their side and subdue under their feet every enemy and adversary." Another prayer was said "for strength, victory, long and sole rule, health and salvation for the pious and divinely-preserved Emperor Alexander Nicolaiwitch," and at the end of the liturgy other prayers were offered up for him and for the President of the United States. The "Te Deum Laudamus" closed the services. In accordance with the rule of the Greek Church, which permits the services to be said in the language of the people, all the prayers, &c., were said in the Slavonic tongue. Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Nicolas De Shishkin, Russian Minister to the United States, and Mme. Shishkin; Mr. Kartsehowsky, Russian Consul-General in New-York, and Mme. Kartsehowsky; Mr. Stern, Russian Vice-Consul, and Mme. Stern. These officers appeared in full-dress uniform, wearing their particular decorations. Among the others present were Mr. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, and Mrs. Stoughton; Commodore Baldwin, United States Navy, and Mrs. Baldwin, and several officers of the United States Army and Navy. Very many ladies, besides those named, were in the congregation.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

A FLIMSY FACTORY DESTROYED AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS DAMAGED—LOSS, $100,000.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the five-story brick factory of flimsy construction at Nos. 332 to 340 Seventh-avenue, occupied by several firms engaged in the manufacture of packing-boxes and cases for sewing-machines. Washington Doolittle, employed at T. M. Stewart's carpet-cleaning factory, No. 326 Seventh-avenue, saw flames coming from the basement of Farnham C. Comstock's portion of the building, known as No. 340 Seventh-avenue. He ran to a man who had a fire key, and the signal, No. 438, was sent out. Engines were immediately on the ground, and two other alarms were sent out; they brought Chief Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, the three Fire Commissioners, and Inspector Dilks, with a large force from the Sixteenth, Twenty-ninth, and Twentieth Precincts. After the first alarm was given, K. E. Decarcy, a Cuban employed as engineer in the building in which the fire originated, was dragged out of the engine-room. His clothes were on fire and he was rolled in the gutter to extinguish the flames; then he was carried to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and from there to Bellevue Hospital. He was seriously burned on the back and arms.

When Chief Bates arrived, the fire had traveled through the factory, and was bursting through the roof. The building was filled with manufactured and raw wood, and there was a great deal of varnish in stock, so that the flames were fierce and uncontrollable. The burning building formed the south-west corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. West of it was the enormous factory of F. Beck & Co., manufacturers of paper-hangings, Nos. 206 and 208 West Twenty-ninth-street, six-story buildings, running back into Twenty-eighth-street. South of the corner buildings was the factory of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, Nos. 328 and 330 Seventh-avenue, where their cases and other wood-work were made. No. 326 was occupied by T. M. Stewart, carpet-cleaner. Nos. 322 and 324, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, were occupied by the Washington Steam Laundry, the Columbia Carspring Company, J. Schlag, scissors-grinder, and Jooney & Prybil, makers of wooden models and patterns. All these buildings were not constructed so as to be fire-proof, and at 10:45 o'clock, when the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's building caught fire, the walls of the corner factory having fallen, Chief Bates sent out the ominous signal known as the "three sixes," which brought to the ground the engines and apparatus which swelled the number of appliances for extinguishing the fire to 22 engines and nine hook and ladder companies. At this time the situation of the houses on the east side of Seventh-avenue and of those on the north side of West Twenty-ninth-street opposite the corner buildings, was as critical as that of the houses adjoining the burning buildings. In the corner buildings, Nos. 332 to 340, the fire blazed with unprecedented fury, and it appeared impossible to extinguish it with water, so that the safety of the buildings north of Twenty-ninth-street and east of Seventh-avenue might be assured. Houses caught fire in West Twenty-ninth-street, although they were constantly drenched, and one house on Seventh-avenue was on fire several times. The Domestic Sewing-machine Company's buildings were swept away by 10 o'clock, but at that moment some of the inner walls of the factory fell, affording an opportunity for the firemen to play at the centre of the disaster, and at 11:10 o'clock the fire was stopped at Stewart's building, and under control.

Much of the success of the firemen was due to a new apparatus by which four engines can feed one nozzle of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Engines Nos. 1, 2, 21, and 26 fed the nozzle through a quadruple attachment, and a stream was obtained which threw water in great volume and with tremendous force a distance of 250 feet. While the fire was in progress, Terence Walsh, of No. 340 West Thirty-sixth-street, was run over by a grocer's wagon at the fire lines, and received serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. There were about 125 to 140 hands in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's buildings, and about 100 workmen in the corner factories, all of whom, although in great peril, got out safely. The disaster is ascribed to shavings igniting in the boiler-room of No. 340 Seventh-avenue.

The following are the estimated losses:

On buildings Nos. 328 to 340 Seventh-avenue, owned by Celia L. Weston, $40,000; insured for $38,000 in various companies.

On buildings Nos. 342 Seventh-avenue, 203 and 205 West Twenty-ninth-street, and 333 Seventh-avenue—all scorched, and all but the last damaged by falling walls—$1,200.

Farnham & Comstock, cabinet-makers, No. 340 Seventh-avenue, $27,000.

E. F. French, packing-cases, in same building, $6,000.

Domestic Sewing-machine Company, Nos. 328 and 330 Seventh-avenue, $20,000; insured for a like amount. The Weed Sewing-machine Company's loss is included in this estimate.

F. Beck & Co., Nos. 206 and 208 West Twenty-ninth-street; damage to stock by water, $6,000; to building, $500.

T. M. Stewart, carpet-cleaning, No. 326 Seventh-avenue. Loss, only by water, estimated at $650.

These estimates place the total loss at $99,350. Two hundred dollars will cover minor losses in Nos. 322 and 324 Seventh-avenue.

A RIVER THIEF SHOT.

THE MATE OF THE BARK BELGIUM UNDER ARREST.

Soon after 12 o'clock yesterday morning Peter Mathews, second mate of the British bark Belgium, of Nova Scotia, now lying at the foot of Smith-street, Brooklyn, noticed two men in a small boat rowing about suspiciously near to the vessel. He ordered them off, and in a moment the boat disappeared in the darkness. About an hour later he was startled by seeing a man on the deck of the Belgium in a stooping attitude, forcing the fastening off one of the hatches. Mathews called to the man, asking him what he wanted. The latter turned quickly, and pulling a pistol pointed it at the mate. As he raised the pistol he backed toward the stern of the vessel. Getting no answer, Mathews fired at the man, but apparently without effect. Just as the supposed thief reached the side of the vessel Mathews fired again. This time the intruder cried out, threw up his hands, and fell overboard. This version of the story comes from the mate. Capt. Peterson, who is in command of the vessel, was asleep in his cabin during the shooting. The noise did not wake him, and Mathews made no report of the affair until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Then Capt. Peterson came over to see J. F. Whitney, of No. $26\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway, his consignee. Mr. Whitney sent one of his clerks with the Captain to see Superintendent Campbell, who was not informed of the shooting until noon yesterday. The Superintendent directed Capt. Reilly, of the Tenth Precinct, to arrest Mathews, and sent Inspector Waddy to make an investigation. The Inspector found traces of blood on the deck of the Belgium, but could learn nothing further of the case. Men were grappling all day yesterday for the body of the pirate, but up to a late hour it had not been found. It is just possible that the wounded man tumbled into the waiting boat of a companion and was rowed away in the darkness. Mathews is held pending a further investigation.

HOW A CLERK LEARNED BOOK-KEEPING.

Four years ago the firm of Henry A. & Leonard K. Smith, of No. 252 Canal-street, employed Bernard Eybel, of No. 321 East Fifty-fourth-street, as a clerk. Recently they missed pieces of cloth, and the mysterious petty thefts continued until they reached the neighborhood of $1,000. The firm began to suspect, at last, that Eybel was concerned in the thievery, and watched him. The young fellow, who is only 19 years of age, was studying book-keeping, and kept a book at home in which he used to practice a system of entry. At length the firm notified the Police of their suspicions, and Detectives Dolan and Adams, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were put on the case. They arrested Eybel. In his possession was found a miniature ledger. In its back pages was discovered an account representing goods that the firm had lost. Against each article was entered its cost value and the price Eybel sold it for, together with the names of Moses Mann, of Brooklyn, and Solomon Ikenberg, of No. $220\frac{1}{2}$ Broome-street, to whom the account represented the goods as having been disposed of from time to time for about half their value. Mann and Ikenberg, who are peddlers, were also taken into custody. The prisoners were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Bixby. Henry A. Smith stated that Eybel had confessed the thefts and acknowledged that he sold goods to Mann and Ikenberg. Complaints were taken against them for receiving stolen goods, and Eybel himself was charged with grand larceny. The prisoners were remanded until Thursday morning for formal examination.

THE SPECULATION IN FOOD.

The wheat market was very unsettled yesterday, declining 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel on a moderate export and speculative business, and closing at a recovery of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent for the speculative favorites, on a demand which was in good part for covering. Cable advices were unfavorable. Corn was a shade higher and fairly active, chiefly for spot. The export demand was helped by the weaker grain freights. Oats and provisions were also higher. Grain freights have ruled thus far this week in favor of shippers. The supply of room on berth and of tonnage for charter has been gaining on the demand, which has fallen off perceptibly since last week. Saturday's contracts at all the Atlantic ports, for prompt and forward delivery, aggregated 1,300,000 bushels. Those of yesterday were only 480,000 bushels.

PERILS OF THE ATLANTIC

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE CRAIGS IN MID-OCEAN.

A BOY WASHED OVERBOARD AND LOST—SIXTEEN DAYS OF EXHAUSTING AND USELESS LABOR—THE STEAM-SHIP ALHAMBRA IMPRISONED BY FLOATING ICE FOR SIX DAYS.

The steam-ship Thanemore, Capt. Sipthorne, which arrived from Cardiff last Monday evening, came up to the Erie Basin, in Brooklyn, yesterday, where she landed the crew of the British ship The Craigs, who were compelled to abandon that vessel on Feb. 22 in latitude 46° north and longitude 27° west and take refuge on board the steamer. The Craigs sailed from Pensacola for Greenock Dec. 27 with a cargo of lumber, and meeting with head-winds while passing down the Gulf of Mexico was obliged to beat through the Straits of Florida. Ordinary Winter weather was experienced until Feb. 5, when the ship was in latitude 42° and longitude 47°, or about 80 miles east of the lower end of the Banks of Newfoundland. A heavy westerly gale then set in, and, while she was running before it, a fearful sea dashed over the stern of the ship and washed away the binnacle and compass, stove in the after cabin door, and the water, pouring down the companionway, filled the cabin, washing the charts, books, instruments, and furniture from their places, and damaging the stores. The gale now began to subside somewhat, and the next few days were passed by the crew in repairing the damages which had been caused by the storm. Early on the morning of the 10th the breeze freshened into a gale, and continued to increase in force, while the barometer steadily fell. At 4 A. M. it was blowing a hurricane, and all hands were set to work taking in the foresail. The sea was terrific and was growing still higher and more uneven. The foretop-sail was clewed up, and the ship was brought to the wind. As she came round the seas tore away the port bulwarks and started the spare spars, which had been secured on either side of the deck, by breaking the bolts to which they had been lashed. A number of things which had not been properly fastened were swept from the decks. The hurricane continued during the following night, and at 8 o'clock next morning its climax had been passed, and Capt. Thiele attempted to keep his vessel before the wind. She would not pay off properly, however, but still drifted along sideways before the gale, while the tremendous seas buried her beneath them. The carpenter was washed down under one of the spars and broke his collar bone. Another sea dashed over the ship, and, striking Francois Charbant, the ship's boy, took him off his feet and dashed him against one of the bitts. Then, as he looked about him in a dazed manner, the wave swept him through the torn bulwarks into the sea. Nothing could be done for the lad, who sank almost without a struggle and was lost.

This accident cast a gloom over the spirits of the whole crew. Another heavy sea struck the stern of the ship and broke off the rudder below the trunk. The rudderless ship tossed about at the mercy of the waves during the stormy night which followed, but on the next morning the weather moderated somewhat. An attempt was then made to steer the ship by means of a hawser and a drag, but the vessel refused to respond to this. Toward night the barometer fell rapidly, indicating a return of the hurricane. The hawser was hauled in and the ship was laid to the wind on the port tack, as she would not lay to on the other side. She remained during the night with only the lee side of her lower maintop-sail set. Shortly after midnight it was blowing a hurricane from the north-west and the seas were making a complete breach over the ship, while her starboard bulwarks remained under water until they were washed away. The spare spars broke from their lashings and rolled violently about, while everything movable was swept from the decks. Heavy waves struck the forward house and started it; the main yard was carried away, and the foretop-sail, maintop-sail and mizzen topgallant-sail broke from their gaskets, and were torn to shreds. At daylight the dangerous work of securing the escaped spars which were rolling about was accomplished, but it was then found that the wreckage had smashed in the corner of the teak pump, and the salt water had poured into the fresh, until the latter was completely spoiled. The donkey-engine had been at work at the pumps all night long, but soundings showed that there were some nine feet of water in the hold. The ship had strained so badly in the heavy seas that the covering boards, deck butts, and hiding ends over the stern had started. The storm continued all day on the 14th.

The donkey-engine had so far kept the ship from filling, but the supply of coal was now running short, and the largest of the spare spars was sawed up for fuel. Temporary repairs were made by the crew on this and the following days, a heavy, north-westerly gale blowing in the meantime. The men were kept up all night on the 15th, trying to get the ship once more in a manageable condition. On the following day another unsuccessful attempt was made to steer the vessel by means of a hawser and a drag. The gale again increased in violence on the 17th, the ship rolling heavily, while the donkey-engine could scarcely keep her free of water. If the pumps had been worked by hand the crew would long before have given out from exhaustion, and the vessel would have filled. On the 18th one of the hawsers was cut in lengths for a rope rudder, and while part of the crew were engaged at this, others were sawing up spars for fuel, while the remainder of the seamen were making repairs. Next day the steam was blown from the boiler in order to clean it out, and in the meantime the pumps were worked by hand, but the leak gained on the men steadily. After the boiler had been cleaned the engines were again set going, but, as there was now nothing but wood to burn, they did not work as well as before. The men were getting very weak from overwork, with only brackish water and poor food to sustain them. On the 20th, the weather began to moderate, and the crew were kept working at the rope rudder or making repairs. During the day a bark heading to the eastward was sighted, and Capt. Thiele hoisted a signal of distress, but the stranger passed on without paying any attention to it. The rope rudder was completed on the 21st, and was put over the stern and fastened to the stern post by means of guys. The helm was then put hard to port, but the ship refused to answer it. The men became disheartened at this failure. They were becoming exhausted from hard labor, and toward the close of the dog-watch all hands went aft and requested to see the Captain. Their spokesman stated that they had gone through 16 days of terrific weather, during which they had been kept almost constantly at work. They would remain at their posts as long as possible, but they had strength to sustain them but for a little while longer. Capt. Thiele agreed to abandon the ship when the first vessel was sighted. On this assurance the men returned to their duties, and during the night an anxious lookout was kept up, while both pumps were being worked by the engine.

At 7 o'clock next morning the smoke of a steam-ship was discovered on the eastern horizon. Soon afterward the spars and then the hull of the Thanemore were discovered. The steamer rapidly bore down on them, and was soon hove to near by. The men hurriedly got together their effects and a boat was launched from the ship. Although the sea was very heavy, another boat had been lowered from the steamer. Several trips were made between the two vessels, and Capt. Thiele, his wife, and 18 men were transferred to the Thanemore. Very little was saved by the men, but the Captain's wife succeeded in rescuing her cat and canaries. When the steamer's boat, which was commanded by Second Officer Galgy and manned by Boatswain Quin and three seamen, came alongside after her last trip to the ship, it got under the counter and was nearly swamped. It struck heavily against the iron plates in the steamer's side, seriously injuring Officer Galgy, who was confined to his berth during the remainder of the voyage. The abandoned ship was soon left behind, with her rudder and main yard gone, and her bulwarks entirely swept away. She was only kept above water by the timber in her hold. The carpenter of The Craigs, who had been laid up with a broken collar-bone, was placed in the first boat which left the ship. The men all speak very highly of the treatment which they received on board the Thanemore. They will be cared for by the British Consul, who will probably send them to their homes in a few days.

The Craigs, which was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1861, was formerly the ship Cheltenham, but her name was changed when Cuthbert & Co., of Greenock, her last owners, purchased her. She measured 1,148 tons. A dispatch from London has been received stating that the steam-ship Teutonia, Capt. Gibson, now at Liverpool, from New-Orleans, fell in with The Craigs after she had been abandoned. A prize crew of 12 men from the steamer boarded the ship, which they hoped to bring into port.

The steam-ship Alhambra, which arrived from Halifax yesterday, left that port for Cow Bay on Feb. 17. The entrance of Cow Bay, however, was blocked with ice on the next day, when the steamer attempted to enter it. During the following night it was very dark and foggy, and the vessel became surrounded by drifting ice, and for safety Capt. McElhenny decided to head out to sea. At noon on the 19th the fog cleared away, but the ship was still surrounded by heavy ice, through which it was impossible for her to make her way. The wind was from the south-west, and she drifted before it, fast locked in the ice. The wind and current afterward came from north-ward, and the Alhambra drifted in the opposite direction. For six days she drifted before the variable winds, but at daylight on the 24th the ice began to scatter and sail was made. Open water was reached about 50 miles south-east of Scatteris, and on the following day Halifax was reached. The Alhambra was supplied with provisions for a month and there was plenty of coal on board, so that no great anxiety was felt by the passengers and crew.

THE ART MUSEUM TO BE OPENED.

Surprise has been expressed that the Metropolitan Museum of Art should remain closed for so long a period after its definite removal from the Fourteenth-street building to Central Park. Affairs being now propitious to the exhibition of art treasures, the Trustees of the Metropolitan have determined to open the new building on Tuesday, the 30th of March. In order fitly to inaugurate the picture galleries, they desire to place in them a choice collection of paintings. There are four galleries, one of which will be filled with the pictures already owned by the Museum. In the other three they desire to bring together not only choice specimens of foreign art, but a representative collection of the works of American artists. It is also intended to have a loan collection of objects of art, bronzes, porcelains, enamels, silver, textile fabrics, &c., and for which an ample supply of suitable cases has been provided. The matter has been placed in the hands of a special committee, whose names are as follows: Robert Gordon, Chairman; H. G. Marquand, F. E. Church, Robert Hoe, Jr., Richard Butler, W. L. Andrews, Charles S. Smith, J. W. Pinchot, Samuel Colman, R. Swain Gifford, J. D. Smillie, H. W. Robbins, F. Waller, S. P. Avery, Secretary. The galleries are well lighted and adapted for showing pictures to the best advantage. The building is fire-proof and the cases thoroughly secure; watchmen are employed day and night, so that owners of valuable pictures and objects of art will have every assurance of the safety of their property. The 20th of March is the latest date for delivery of loan objects. The circular of the museum is signed by John Taylor Johnston, as President, and L. P. Di Cesnola, as Director. Persons willing to loan objects of art are requested to notify Mr. S. P. Avery, No. 86 Fifth-avenue.

GEN. SYKES'S LAST WILL.

MOST OF HIS PROPERTY LEFT TO HIS CHILDREN.

The late Major-Gen. George Sykes, United States Army, Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, made and executed his will disposing of his estate at Fort Brown, Texas, on Nov. 4, 1879, and the document was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in this City. The will is throughout in the handwriting of Gen. Sykes, and is drawn in 10 paragraphs. It opens with this declaration: "Being, so far as I know, perfectly sound in mind, if not in body, and reflecting upon the uncertainty of life, I make this will, to be faithfully and religiously observed by my Executor." He first provides that the moneys realized from his life insurance policies shall be divided into three equal parts, one part thereof to be paid to each of his sons, George and Macrae Sykes, and the remaining third part to be equally divided between his daughter, Anna M. Sykes, and her mother, Mrs. Emily V. Sykes. His real and personal property, except as otherwise directed, is to be sold, and the money value thereof is to be divided so as to give three-eighths to each of his sons and one-fourth to his daughter, Anna M. Sykes, this distribution being made in the sons' favor because of a legacy left to their sister by her grandmother's will, "in which the boys had no share." The testator then gives to Mrs. Emily V. Sykes, if she survive him, $3,000, of which $2,250 shall be drawn equally from the sons' portions, and $750 from the daughter's share in the general estate. To this bequest he adds this explanatory clause: "By our legal separation, (divorce,) Jan. 19, 1878, her claim on my estate ends." To his son George, the General gives all his personal property: "My infantry sword, 'Yellow Jack,' watch and seal, gold sleeve-buttons, monogram G. S., gold watch-key, my commissions as Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry and Brevet Major-General United States Army; should his brother Macrae survive him they will descend to him. To my son Macrae I bequeath my old light artillery sword that I wore through the war of the rebellion, my commission as Major-General of Volunteers and any others he may want not given already to his brother George, together with my painting-case, with pictures of 'war horses,' and 'Dash,' the family tree, my Army badge, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, (Maltese cross.)" The decedent next empowers his friend, Col. John C. Bates, United States Army, to hold the portions of the estate given to "the boys" in trust, and in case Col. Bates should die before the provisions of the will are carried out, then an additional sum of $3,000 is to be given to Mrs. Sykes, "if she survive him; and this whether she bears the name of Sykes or not." In case of the death of his sons George and Macrae, then the remainder of the estate is to go to the testator's sisters, Anna M. Reed and Agnes White, the former to take three-fourths and the latter one-fourth. The 20-acre tract of land belonging to the testator in the McKenzie "addition" to the City of St. Louis, shall not be divided or sold at least until his son Macrae attains his majority, and a similar piece of property in St. Paul, Minn., and the decedent's house and lot in this City are to be similarly held intact, with a view to their future appreciation in value. He finally appoints his friend Col. Bates as Executor, without bonds. The witnesses to the execution of the will appear to have been T. W. Lord and John P. Rodman, United States Army, but there is no attestation clause appended. The affidavits of Messrs. Lord and Rodman accompany the will, in which they aver that the decedent executed the will in their presence, and declared it to be his will and asked them to witness it, and that they did so witness it in the presence of the testator and of each other.

THE WORKING MEN'S STRIKES.

CABINET AND PIANO MAKERS STILL HOLDING OUT.

Herrmann's striking cabinet-makers were feeling more confident yesterday, because Mr. Herrmann had said that, if the men held out until the 20th of the month, he would have to give in to their demands. Over $200 was received in aid of the strikers yesterday, and they profess to be able to stay out for an indefinite period. They expect soon to become members of one of the cabinet-maker's unions, when all the unions will have to help to support them. Among Steinway & Sons' strikers the situation remains the same. The men say that they know that there will be no lock-out, but the piano manufacturers say that there will be one unless the men come to terms. The house-plasterers held a long meeting at Glass Hall last evening with closed doors. At their last meeting reporters were told that the time for a strike was to be decided last night. The President of the meeting declared, however, that not a thing was done, except to receive a large number of men into membership with the Plasterers' Union. He scouted the idea of a strike, and said he was sure there would be none ordered. The men expressed themselves as confident of getting an increase of wages without striking.

A meeting of the members of the Lathers' Union was held at the corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue last night, for the purpose of arranging a price for their labor. It was resolved to demand $2 50 per day for first-class workmen, and $2 25 per day for second-class workmen. The members of the organization also pledged themselves not to go to work again until the new rate is acceded to by the "bosses." The prices which have been heretofore paid are $2 and $1 75 per day. The organization embraces about 250 workmen, most of whom have stopped work.

The managers of the Bristol Line have advertised for 100 green hands to work at Pier No. 18 East River, for 30 cents an hour. None of the old 'longshoremen have accepted the reduction of 10 cents an hour made by this line. Three Bristol steam-ships are now in port awaiting cargoes. A number of green hands were employed yesterday.

FROM THE STAGE TO BEGGARY.

A woman who bore traces of early beauty went into the office of one of the officers of the Bank of North America, in Wall-street, yesterday. She was poorly clad and walked with a crutch. She brought with her a little boy 10 years old. They solicited alms, which were refused. Finally, the two were arrested by Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In her hand he found a written appeal that first revealed to him the identity of the woman. He had arrested her before on three occasions for begging, but she had said she lived in New-Jersey, and had not divulged her history. The paper showed her to be Erminia Venturoli, and the boy to be her nephew, Robert Venturoli. The woman was brought from Italy by Jarrett & Palmer in her eighteenth year, and was one of the leading dancers in the spectacular plays, "The Black Crook" and the "White Fawn." She was then very pretty and a most graceful and agile ballet dancer. While filling an engagement six years ago she was stricken with paralysis, and has never since been able to follow her profession. Her means dwindled away, and she became very poor. The dramatic profession came to her assistance, however, and her wants were cared for, and it was understood that she was not even now in urgent need. She was brought before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Court, where Chiardi interceded for her, and she was allowed to go to her home, No. 2 Union Court-place, between Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, where she lives with her mother. Officer Chiardi said that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would look after her case.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The new steam-ship line between this port and the new warehouse docks at Newcastle-on-Tyne, heretofore mentioned in THE TIMES, has been completed. The fleet consists of the following iron screw steamers: William Burkitt, 1,232 tons capacity, 285 feet 8 inches length, 34 feet 8 inches beam, 24 feet 3 inches depth of hold, built in 1878; Alnwick Castle, 1,180 tons capacity, 280 feet length, 33 feet 9 inches beam, 25 feet 1 inch depth of hold, built in 1878; Lumley Castle, 1,076 tons capacity, 276 feet 3 inches length, 33 feet 1 inch beam, 23 feet 9 inches depth of hold, built in 1870; Polam, 702 tons capacity, 234 feet length, 28 feet 7 inches beam, 19 feet depth of hold, built in 1874; Presnitz, 1,067 tons capacity, 273 feet length, 30 feet 6 inches beam, 24 feet 1 inch depth of hold, built in 1873; Barnard Castle, 1,090 tons capacity, 280 feet 5 inches length, 33 feet 3 inches beam, 23 feet 5 inches depth of hold, built in 1878.

CHRISTIANS STARVING IN PERSIA.

An appeal is made by the Ladies' Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church for aid for the starving Christians and Mussulmans of the Mission at Oroomiah, Persia. One of the missionaries writes: "There are yet seven months till harvest, the price of grain is now six or seven fold the usual rate, and the supply is so small that most families who usually raise enough for 12 months now eat up all that they have in two months." Many instances of extreme suffering from hunger are recounted in the letter. One father sold his son for bread, a mother left her child to die in the mosque while she went on the streets to beg, and in all directions starvation is killing the people, Christians and Mussulmans alike. Nearly all the aid thus far given has been by Christians, and the result is that Mohammedans are beginning to look upon Christianity as the only practical religion. Eight thousand dollars, at least, will be required to carry through the congregations of the Oroomiah Mission. Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Hartt, at No. 39 West Tenth-street, or letters may be addressed to her at No. 23 Centre-street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The case of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, was argued in the Court of Appeals, in Albany, yesterday.

Dr. George M. Beard will read a paper on "The Problems of Insanity" before the Medico-Legal Society, No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Ex-Alderman Van Schaick received a cable dispatch yesterday announcing the death in Dublin of Justice of the Peace Thomas Dockrell, whose son married Mr. Van Schaick's daughter.

Henry La Peyre, a cigar-peddler, of No. 200 West Twenty-eighth-street, has been missing since Monday. La Peyre was in unfortunate circumstances, and fears are entertained that he committed suicide.

Superintendent Walling was on duty at Police Head-quarters yesterday. He had been confined to his house for a fortnight, having undergone an operation to remove a cystic tumor from his shoulder.

The People's Line of steamers will commence their regular trips between New-York and Albany on Wednesday evening, March 10, should weather permit, leaving Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-street, at 6 P. M.

Mr. José M. Charum says that he did not abandon his wife nor marry a woman named Lizzie Daly in New-Jersey, as reported to the Police on Sunday. He says that the information was given to the Police under a misapprehension of the facts.

At an inquest yesterday in the case of Thomas Doyle, of No. 59 Cherry-street, who on the 24th ult. was killed by a block which fell at No. 59 Ann-street, the jury censured the New-York Steam-power Company for not having their elevator in proper repair.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has volunteered to deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for the benefit of the Irish relief fund, at Steinway Hall, Sunday evening, March 14. His subject will be "The Irish Soldier."

James King, a fireman, was found on board the steamer Fannie, lying at Pier No. 33 North River, on the night of Feb. 25, in the act of carrying off a steam-gauge and some pipes, which he had wrenched off. In General Sessions, yesterday, he was convicted of burglary, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

The Trustees of the Chapin Home, Sixty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, will hold their annual reception and anniversary of the dedication of the Home this afternoon and evening. Addresses will be made by Drs. Chapin, Bevan, and others, and an appropriate musical entertainment will be provided. The exercises will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank held the notes of Benjamin C. Bogert for $51,000 at the time he committed suicide, after having been discovered to be a defaulter to the Produce Exchange, of which he was Treasurer. The bank sued H. M. and John Bogert, his sons, and the Executors of his will, in the Supreme Court, and obtained a judgment by default. The judgment was recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It is for $51,603.

A demand has been made on S. V. White, Receiver of the Grocers' Bank, for the production, in the Supreme Court, to-day, of a schedule of all the demands of the Grocers' Bank against J. Lloyd Haigh, showing the origin of such demands, and also the collaterals, with the makers, acceptors, and indorsers, or other parties to the collateral, together with overdrafts or any similar claim of the bank against Haigh. The demand is made by Hassler & Baldwin, counsel.

The ousting of the Messrs. Fachiri & Vouros from the management of the New-York house of Ralli Brothers, was the principal topic of conversation down town yesterday. The gentlemen named refused to be seen by the reporters, sending word that they had no explanation to make. A testimonial was privately circulated on the Cotton Exchange, and was promptly signed by every member to whom it was presented, expressing sympathy for and confidence in the unfortunate gentlemen.

The residence of Julius Levy, at No. 155 East Fifty-fifth-street, was broken into on the night of Jan. 29, and plundered of property valued at $200. Officer Cavanagh, of the Twenty-first Precinct, subsequently arrested William Smith, a laborer, living at No. 341 East Thirty-fourth-street, and found a portion of the stolen property in his possession. In General Sessions yesterday, Smith pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to one year in State Prison.

The under-planking of the Brooklyn bridge, about 1,100,000 feet of timber, is to be "creosoted," to preserve it from decay, in the same manner that railroad ties are on the Continent. The contract for creosoting was recently awarded by the Directors of the bridge company to Mr. Edward R. Andrews, the proprietor of the "Hayford" process. By this process the wood is first subjected to the action of steam heat until all the moisture in it is thoroughly evaporated, and then saturated with creosote-oil, which effectually preserves it from decay.

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan has given $25,000 to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital for the purpose of canceling the debt to that amount on the site of the new hospital at Park-avenue and Forty-first-street. Additional funds are needed for the erection of the new building, work on which will begin at an early date. The Building Committee consists of the Hon. E. D. Morgan, J. St. Clair, A. H. Smith, Dr. E. B. Seguin, D. B. St. John Roosa, and Dr. C. R. Agnew. During the past year 4,168 patients were successfully treated and 566 important surgical operations were performed.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,631,816 38.

A number of property-owners on Fulton-street think that if the Mayor, in response to the petition now before him, appoints a new Rapid Transit Commission, one of the Commissioners, at least, ought to be appointed on application of the Fulton-street property-owners.

On the motion of Charles E. Maxwell, a stockholder, Justice Pratt yesterday appointed William E. Low, Receiver of the Ridgewood Fire Insurance Company, and granted an injunction restraining the officers of the company from collecting any debts or receiving any money.

The examination in the case of E. F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, charged by Anthony Comstock with depositing obscene matter in the mails, was continued yesterday, Mr. Comstock being examined as to his knowledge of the defendant's handwriting. The examination will be continued on Saturday next.

The Coroner's jury in the case of James, alias "Puckerty," Flaherty, who was fatally stabbed while attempting to enter the apartments of Antonio Seca, at No. 74 Pacific-street, on Feb. 22, found yesterday that Flaherty came to his death at the hands of Seca. The latter was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Antonio Canino and Vincente Arano, present during the stabbing, were held as witnesses.

Last week a man named John McLaughlin committed a gross assault on Mrs. Cooley, of No. 176 Eagle-street. After McLaughlin's arrest, James E. Bidwell and Charles Shaw, two well-known roughs, offered Mrs. Cooley's husband $40 to compromise the case against McLaughlin. When Cooley indignantly refused, they knocked him down and beat him in a brutal manner. Both men were committed by Justice Kenna yesterday.

On application of ex-Mayor Gunther, President of the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, Justice Pratt yesterday appointed a commission to examine the route of the New-York, Greenwood, and Coney Island Railroad Company at points where it is proposed to change the same. Mr. Gunther claims that the new company intends to run their line right through his depot at Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, and to close up Martense-lane, which is the only outlet to the city that some of the county towns have.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yesterday morning another attachment was made by the Sheriff of Westchester County against the estate of John C. Freund, at Tarrytown, to satisfy the judgment of J. B. Ruf for $2,066 99.

Two burglaries were committed on Monday night at the Village of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. From H. H. Cannon's place a silver watch was carried away. The burglars also opened a safe, in which were kept some books and papers of no value to anybody but Mr. Cannon, but left its contents undisturbed. The second place entered was the residence of Dr. C. Prince, on Broadway, and here about $150 worth of family jewelry was stolen. There is no clue to the burglars.

Mrs. Samuel Shapter, of Pleasantville, Westchester County, has not contracted to board the poor children of the county, as has been reported. The mistake was occasioned by the fact that the matronship of the Westchester County Temporary Home for Protestant Children had been offered to her, and it was understood she had accepted, which she has not. She has only rented her house at Pleasantville to the Home for such children as the Superintendents of the Poor of Westchester County may send there.

Ella Mosher, 3-months old, a daughter of John Mosher, who lives on North-street, about two miles out of White Plains Village, died in a sudden and mysterious manner on Monday morning. Her mother had gone out to work, and left her in charge of a 7-year-old child. The children were playing on a bed, and it is supposed that a pillow was thrown over the head of the little one, either intentionally or unintentionally, and that it smothered to death. When the eldest child saw the baby gasping for breath, the neighbors were quickly summoned, but the child was dead when they got there. Coroner Schirmer, of White Plains, held an inquest, when a verdict of death by suffocation was rendered.

PACIFIC MAIL'S NEW CONTRACT.

Every member of the Pacific Mail Directory was present at the special meeting called for yesterday morning to take action on the proposed new contract with the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies respecting San Francisco business. The contract as submitted was unanimously ratified, and the entire matter was referred back to the Executive Committee with full power to execute the contract at once, and to put it into effect at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that the necessary documents will be signed to-day, and immediately afterward the old rates for both passengers and freight will be restored. President Riley said yesterday afternoon that there was really nothing to add to what THE TIMES has already published except that the steam-ship company will probably set apart $10,000 per month as a sinking fund to meet its indebtedness to the Panama Railroad Company, and will declare out of the balance a dividend to the stockholders, beginning July 1, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of February, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government kept at the Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mabie, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	20	14	38	34	55	161
British	72	22	43	30	19	186
Norwegian	..	2	64	..	..	66
Italian	..	2	28	3	..	33
German	12	3	11	3	..	29
Austrian	..	1	8	1	..	10
Swedish	..	..	8	..	..	8
French	2	..	3	..	..	5
Danish	2	..	..	3	..	5
Belgian	4	..	..	..	..	4
Dutch	1	..	..	3	..	4
Haytian	..	..	..	1	3	4
Spanish	..	..	..	2	1	3
Portuguese	..	1	..	..	..	1
Argentine	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mexican	..	..	..	1	..	1
Venezuelan	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total 1880	113	45	204	82	78	522
Total 1879	107	33	152	61	66	419
Total 1878	92	32	161	53	68	406
Total 1877	69	20	108	67	90	354

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	14	1	3	7	326	351
Southern p'ts	97	..	5	8	111	221
Total 1880	111	1	8	15	437	572
Total 1879	116	2	2	3	296	419
Total 1878	109	1	2	6	330	448
Total 1877	114	3	3	3	610	733

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Italy, from London.—H. H. Long, Mrs. Stone and two daughters, Mrs. Quy, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Kent, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Milbee, C. Morgan, A. Morgan, Mr. Sturge, Mr. Breen, Mr. De Lorme, Mr. and Mrs. London, Mrs. Billings, Miss Hollis, Capt. Turner, J. H. Hawkins, G. H. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Breen, Mrs. Hutchings, the Rev. W. McNabb, H. Miller.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 2.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:31 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon sets..12:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..12:30	Gov. Island..1:19	Hell Gate..2:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Samson, (Br.,) Kingston, Colon, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Cochrane, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Labrador, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre, Louis De Bebian.

Ship Canada, Trowbridge, Portland, Oregon, Sutton & Co.

Barks Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Gibson, Caibarien, H. B. Murchie & Co.; Eurhand Delius, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Mary C. Hale, Higgins, New-Orleans, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Josquinna, (Br.,) Gardner, Caibarien, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Daring, Anderson, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Nubia, (Ger.,) Boyen, Madagascar and a market, G. Amsinck & Co.; Vegar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Aladdin, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Prospero Doge, (Ital.,) Scaparone, Cork for orders, Attilio Giusto.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Sumner, London Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Hines, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Alhambra, (Br.,) McElheney, Halifax Feb. 16, and Cow Bay 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Castilla, (Span.,) Medina, Havana $4^{2}/_{3}$ ds., in ballast and passengers to E. Puig & Co.

Steam-ship Western Texas, Hines, Nassau, N. P., Feb. 24, Fernandina 26th, Brunswick, Ga., and Port Royal, S. C., 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia, with coal to the Reading Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Chalmette, Reed, New-Orleans Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Thanemore, (Br.,) Sipthorne, Cardiff 13 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Bust & Jevons.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Bentley, Liverpool Feb. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark David Babcock, Colcord, Savannah Feb. 18, with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Bark Venezolana, (Br.,) Maleveau, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Casade, Crooks & Reynaud—vessel to J. Henry.

Bark Pusnaes, (Norw.,) Rummelhoff, Cork 48 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Muriel, (of Swansea,) Griffiths, Copenhagen 84 ds., with scrap iron, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) Liedtke, Cette Jan. 16, with salt to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Ostindia, (Swed.,) Carlsson, Havana Jan. 29, and Caibarien Feb. 16, with melado to Izubira & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Charles Platt, (of Philadelphia,) Sharp, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Francis H. Loring, (of Portland,) Soule, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Sommeren, (Norw.,) Engelhurst, New-Ross 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Shannon, Moore, Cienfuegos 7 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Alphonse, (of Montreal,) Thompson, Minatitlan 25 ds., via Port Eads, with mahogany, &c., to J. W. Wilson & Co.—vessel to J. & G. Fowler.

Brig Tula, Peterson, Belize, Hon., 17 ds., with sugar, hides, &c., to William Jex & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; clear; at City Island, light, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Montana, for Liverpool; Crest, for Leith; Wyanoke, for Richmond; barks Harriet Hickman and Antoinette, for Hamburg; Arracan, for Bremen; Regis, for Antwerp; Nor and Alida, for Queenstown; Falmouth, for Matanzas; Mary S. Ames, for Portland, Oregon; C. O. Whittmore, for San Francisco; brigs Nuova Providenza, for Seville; Emma, for Havana; R. W. Messer, for Charleston; Genoa, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; schrs. Annie Brown, for Halifax; Sammy Ford, Ruth Darling, and Lottie K. Friend, for Boston; Congress, for Portland; Mary Augusta and Nellie Gray, for Fall River.

SPOKEN.

Feb. 28, lat. 31, lon. 72 20, brig Medea, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos for Halifax.

Feb. 29, north of Jupiter, bark Warrior, from Pensacola.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CALCUTTA, March 1.—Arr. 1st inst., bark C. D. Bryant, Nichols, Buenos Ayres.

Old. 1st inst., ship Munsen, Lane, New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 2.—Sld. 22d ult., Saga, Capt. Svendsen, for New-York; 25th ult., Cibele, Snap; 27th ult., Campbell; 2d inst., Frederick Staug, Grisedale.

Arr. 22d ult., Duchess, Umberto Primo; 24th ult., America, Capt. Soares; Hans, Tode, Olinda; 25th ult., Baquia, Valentina, Vesta, Capt. Bore; 27th ult., Freydis, Queen; 28th ult., Aurora J., with wheel broken and cargo damaged; Glenhaven; 1st inst., Cores, Hamilton Fish, Lucy A. Nickels, Marie, Capt. Permien; 2d inst., Carin, Josephine, Capt. Smith.

The steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York Feb. 19, has arr. here.

The Allan Line steam-ship Manitoban, Capt. McDougall, from Boston Feb. 5 for Glasgow, previously reported disabled, has arr. at Greenock.

The steam-ship Nederland, (Belg.,) Capt. Stokes, from New-York Feb. 18, has arr. at Antwerp.

The bark Caspar, (Norw.,) Capt. Falck, from New-Orleans Jan. 13, for Queenstown, put into Flores, Azores, on the 16th ult., having lost her mizzenmast.

HAMBURG, March 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Feb. 19, has arr. here.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 2.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wiegand, from New-York Feb. 21, has arr. here on her way to Bremen.

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CATARRH

WEI DE MEYER'S GREAT CURE.

The Most Important Discovery since Vaccination. What WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE has done, does do, and will do. Testimony, not from remote localities, but from well-known persons, whose towns, streets, and houses are given, and who may be easily conferred with.

ONE PACKAGE A "RADICAL CURE."

Rev. C. H. TAYLOR, No. 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, says: "I have SUFFERED FOR SEVERAL YEARS from Catarrh. One package of WEI DE MEYER'S compound has RADICALLY CURED ME."

"LOST THE SENSE OF SMELL."

LEWIS P. NEWMAN, dry goods merchant, No. 395 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, writes: "I had nearly lost my sense of smell from CHRONIC CATARRH. * * * I have been ENTIRELY CURED by WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE."

"CANNOT SPEAK TOO STRONGLY OF IT."

SAMUEL BENEDICT, Jr., of Benedict Bros., Jewelers, No. 697 Broadway, New-York, says: "One package of WEI DE MEYER'S remedy COMPLETELY CURED a member of my family of Catarrh. I cannot speak too strongly of this wonderful medicine."

"SUFFERED FOR 18 YEARS."

C. H. BROWN, of N. Y. Eng. Co., No. 8 Park-place, New-York, writes: "I SUFFERED FROM CATARRH for the LAST 18 YEARS. I tried inhalations, smokes, douches, salts, and other remedies, and have been using WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE for about three months. I can say that it is the only thing that has ever afforded me permanent relief."

"IN A FEW DAYS."

Gen. L. C. BOOTES, U. S. A., Wilmington, Del., writes: "I will state to you that a few days after I commenced to use your CURE I blew from my left nostril a solid substance $\frac{3}{4}$ INCH LONG, and next day a similar substance $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH LONG, smooth on surface, and full of yellow and green matter; IT MUST HAVE BEEN A POLYPUS."

"SHALL ALWAYS CARRY IT."

PAUL BOYTON, the man who swam across the English Channel—residence, Flushing, Long Island—writes: "While swimming the Connecticut River, I caught a severe cold. The beneficial effects of WEI DE MEYER'S CURE were such that I shall ALWAYS CARRY IT in my outfit. It COMPLETELY CURED my Agent, Mr. George P. Keefer, of a terrible and long-seated Catarrh."

"WORTH TEN TIMES ITS COST."

Rev. C. J. JONES, New-Brighton, Staten Island, says: "I doctored, took snuffs and baths, used Inhalers and Vaporizers, and became discouraged. I feared I would have to BRING MY MINISTRY TO A CLOSE. The relief I experienced from the first package of WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE was worth TEN TIMES THE PRICE. My sore throat has gone. I feel well, and am in better health than for four years."

"TOO DEAF TO HEAR THE CHURCH BELLS RING."

Messrs. CASWELL, MASSEY & Co., Druggists, New-York City and Newport, R. I., inclose to us the following letter from Charles S. Stanhope, No. 21 John-st., Newport, R. I.: "When I commenced using WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE my hearing was so much impaired that I COULD NOT HEAR THE CHURCH BELLS ring. Thanks to Dr. Wei De Meyer, I am now able to hear ordinary conversation. I recommend the Cure to all persons afflicted with Catarrhal deafness."

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Other articles may RELIEVE, this CURES, whether the case be of ONE WEEK or of TWENTY YEARS' standing. It is not only EFFECTIVE, but CHEAP, for one package is generally sufficient. WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE is sold by druggists, or DELIVERED by his agents, Messrs. D. B. DEWEY & CO., No. 46 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, at $1 50. Dr. W.'s Treatise on Catarrh is mailed FREE.

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